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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ITALIANS.

As yet the British people have given nothing but their sympathy to the Italians in their struggle for independence. But the sympathy has not been altogether barren, and may hereafter produce unexpected results. France has given the lives of fifty thousand men and millions of treasure to the cause. But, although France has ought, as the Emperor assures the world, for an "idea," the idea has not been so purely disinterested as not to have been quite as closely associated with French "glory" as with Italian "liberty," and has, for the present, led to a state of things which is unsatisfactory both to France and Austria, painful to the Italians, and very dangerous to Europe. French sympathy, such as it was, has been exhausted. The Emperor has told the Italians that he can do no more for them, and all the world can see that he is not so entirely pleased either with the War or the Peace, notwithstanding the personal and national renown acquired at Magenta and Solferino, as to be desirous of renewing hostilities. It is palpable that he has played his game. If he have not gained all that he expected from it, he has gained enough for his present purpose. But with England the case is different; and, if the Italians have the sense and the courage to make proper use of the time and opportunity which are theirs, they may convert the passive sym-

pathy hitherto shown by Great Britain into active agency for their benefit.

The people of Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna hold the destinies of Italy in their hands. In the midst of the most difficult circumstances, when their enemies hoped and their friends feared that they would sully the sacred cause of freedom by their excesses, they have, calmly and resolutely, without bloodshed or disorder, expressed their determination to rid themselves of Austria. The only violence that has stained the conflict has been committed by the mercenary soldiers of the Pope. The Duchies have severally decreed their annexation to Piedmont by that authority which the French Emperor recognises as the highest, and on which he finds his own right to the throne—the universal suffrage of the people. If they will but only persevere in the course which they have chosen, and resolutely refuse to receive back their Grand Dukes and Grand Duchess, whatever may be the amount of menace or persuasion brought to bear against them, they will bring the question to this crisis—that Austria must attempt to restore the exiled Sovereigns by force of arms or own herself defeated. What the Tuscans, Modenese, and Parmesans have to do is to force Austria to this alternative; and, if the sword be drawn,—to defend themselves. Sardinia could not leave them to bear the brunt of such battle

unaided; and if Victor Emmanuel had so little chivalry as to endeavour to remain neutral, his people would not be restrained by his example, but, voting him into exile for his pusillanimity, would unite their forces with the armies of their compatriots. After what has already happened, and after what the Emperor of the French has solemnly declared, it is impossible that he can re-enter the arena, not to liberate, but to enthrall, Italy "from the Alps to the Adriatic." Thus, if the Italians are as ready to fight as they are to vote and send deputations, and if they will do as Englishmen did when the great battle of British freedom began—"keep their powder dry and trust in God"—the moral sentiment of Europe will be enlisted in their behalf, and they will not be left alone in the struggle. The hand of Austria will be stayed, and Great Britain, having it in its power to rescue both France and Austria from a false position, will step into the arena and settle the question in favour of the freedom and independence of the Italians.

But this solution does not necessarily imply the annexation to Piedmont of the Duchies of Central Italy. It may happen hereafter that the aggrandisement of Piedmont will be found so equally distasteful to Austria and to France, that a wise and cautious policy may dictate the middle course, which it is supposed finds most favour with the Emperor of the French—the



erection of a Central Italian kingdom of "Etruria," under the sceptre of Napoleon Jerome. It is true that the Prince is not popular among the Tuscans, and that there are other difficulties in the way; but they are not so formidable as those which are involved in the proposed annexations to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel; and such an arrangement—if the Italians themselves could be induced to yield to it—would be a compromise by which they might acquire independence without a sacrifice of dignity or *amour propre*. The new King would be of their own race—for the Bonapartes are more Italian than French—and the supremacy of Austria would be confined to Venetia. Sardinia would have no reason to complain, for Lombardy, already hers, is a prize well worth all that it has cost; and the question of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and the rights of the Venetians, might be safely left for separate discussion among all the Powers. All these questions are at this moment involved in the stand made by the Duchies against the reimposition upon them, of their exiled Sovereigns. It can thus be seen at a glance how important it is to all Europe, as well as to Italy, that the Italians of the Duchies should comport themselves as free men, as strong in their right as in their hope, and as ready to fight in their own cause as to invoke the aid of others. Nations that deserve to be free, win their freedom by their own exertions; and, if the Italians make a gallant struggle, there is justice enough left in Europe, and in Great Britain, to take care that they be not crushed by an overwhelming force, let it come whence it will.

Some sincere well-wishers of the Italian cause, whose opinions are entitled to respect, maintain that the creation of the proposed Etrurian kingdom, with a Bonaparte at its head, would be neither more nor less than the transfer of the Italians from an Austrian to a French thralldom. They argue that Central Italy might just as well be coerced by the one Power as by the other; and that to be eaten up by the lion is no worse for the lamb than to be devoured by the tiger. But it seems to us that the conclusion is not warranted by the premises. If the States of Central Italy choose to confer power upon Napoleon Jerome, they may attach conditions of constitutional liberty, the non-fulfilment of which on his part may vitiate the contract, and absolve them from their allegiance. And, besides, it does not follow that Napoleon Jerome in possession of the throne will ally himself with his cousin in Paris, rather than with his own subjects. All the Kings made by Napoleon I. were not the slaves or puppets of their Imperial patron; and one of them, by no means the least illustrious, was no sooner made King than he adopted a national policy, and forgot, in his duty to his new people, that he was a Frenchman. What Bernadotte did in Sweden Napoleon Jerome may do in Italy, and will do, if he be wise; and we have yet to learn that there is such perfect accord and goodwill between the two cousins as to make it quite certain that the King of Etruria, backed by his people, would not be thoroughly independent of the Tuilleries and of all the influences of Paris.

But, as we said before, the case is in the hands of the Italians. They are the masters of the situation. While they remain true to themselves, firm, calm, and determined, neither Austria nor France can raise a finger against them; and England, faithful to her policy as the arbiter between despotism and liberty, will endeavour to do for them what she did for the Belgians a quarter of a century ago. To accept Napoleon Jerome may be the easiest solution of the difficulty; but if the Italians prefer the more difficult course of annexation to Piedmont, let them labour to that end—with swords in their hands, if necessary—and they may attain it. As yet their cause is pure and unsullied. Let them keep it so, and earth and Heaven will aid them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor and the Empress reached the Villa Eugénie at Biarritz on the day announced. On reaching the railway station at Bayonne their Majesties were received by General Montenard, the Prefect of the Department, and the Mayor of the town; and, after a few words addressed to those personages, their Majesties entered an open carriage and proceeded to the villa amidst loud shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" and "Vive le Prince Imperial!" from the numerous persons assembled along the road to welcome them. At Biarritz the reception was equally enthusiastic, and in the evening the town was illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks. The following day the Emperor received M. Manzano, Governor-General of the Basque Provinces, who had come to congratulate their Majesties in the name of the Queen of Spain.

The King of the Belgians is at Biarritz. His Majesty had scarcely arrived at the house prepared for him at Biarritz (La Maison Ardouin) when a brougham and pair was seen to issue from the Villa Eugénie and proceed to his door. In this carriage was the Emperor Napoleon III. The Prince de Chimay received his Majesty at the foot of the staircase, and King Leopold was in waiting at the first landing. The Sovereigns warmly shook hands, and retired to a drawing-room, where they remained in private conversation for an hour and a half. At the end of that time they left the house together and proceeded in the simple brougham to the Villa Eugénie, where the King was presented to the Empress.

The leading diplomatic characters of Europe are flocking to Biarritz. Prince Richard Metternich set out for that place from Paris on Monday.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects throughout France, stating that it is not the intention of the Government to modify the laws on the press, and requesting them to continue to control the latitude allowed to the provincial newspapers. The *Moniteur* of Monday, treating of the laws of the press, says "The Government of the Emperor will not deviate from the established system, which, in allowing a field sufficiently large for discussion, controversy, and analysis, prevents, on the other hand, the disastrous effects of falsehood, calumny, and error."

An enumeration is now being taken of all the steamers in the merchant service in France, which might be useful to the Government in case of war.

The Tribunal of Commerce of Paris, on Friday week, gave a decision to the effect that the elevation of the ordinary contingent of the army from 100,000 to 140,000 men, was not a sufficient reason for annulling contracts for replacing men drawn in the conscription entered into before the war.

A ship of the line, to be called the *Magenta*, which is to be steel-plated, and the largest vessel in the French navy, has been put upon the stocks at Brest.

The *Courrier de Bretagne* of L'Orient announces that the Minister of Marine has ordered 200,000 bombshells for the navy and 30,000 rifles for the marines.

A national exhibition of agricultural stock and instruments, on a vast scale, has just been announced by the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture for the year 1860.

Judge Hua's infant was stolen a few days ago from its nurse's arms in Tuilleries garden by a lady who said she was its aunt, and a reward

of 10,000 francs is offered by the father for his boy's discovery. The sittings of the Court are suspended.

Madame Lenglé, the wife of the Prefect of the Meurthe, was burnt to death the other day at Nancy. A spark flew out of the drawing-room fire and ignited her dress while she was sitting at a table, writing a letter.

The body of M. Delan, one of the richest Parisian agents on the Bourse, has been found, under very mysterious circumstances, floating on the Seine.

ITALY.

The Conferences at Zurich have been resumed. On Monday, after the arrival of a French courier, the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria held a conference lasting three hours. By way of Berne we learn that a courier from Vienna has arrived at Zurich with instructions to draw up the instrument for the treaty of peace and the documents for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. No allusion is made to the Duchies, and hopes are held out that the treaty of peace will be signed in a few days. The deputations from Parma and Modena, offering the annexation of their States to the Sardinian monarchy, arrived at Turin on Thursday week, as stated in our second edition last week. The members of the municipality and the Parliament went to meet them at the railway terminus, and they met with an enthusiastic reception from the population. The city was *en fête*. The deputations were received by the King at three o'clock. His Majesty's reply to the deputation coincided in its main contents with that which the Tuscans received. The King left on Sunday for Pavia, Crema, Lodi, and Cremona; and was to go on Wednesday to Monza, where hunting parties are to be held. The Bolognese deputation will be received at Monza to-day (Saturday).

His Holiness the Pope is recovered from his late illness. The Papal Government has expressed its satisfaction with the article on Italian affairs, published in the *Moniteur* of the 9th inst. Conferences between Cardinal Antonelli and the French Ambassador, the Duke de Grammont, continue to be held. It is said that the attributions of the Council of State and the financial Consulta are to be extended.

The National Assembly of Parma met on Thursday week to hear the reading of the answer given by the King of Sardinia to the deputation sent to Turin. The Assembly has unanimously voted for the contract of a loan of 5,000,000 francs. A deputation has been chosen to deliver an address from the Assembly to the Emperor Napoleon. The Assembly has been prorogued, with the power to be reconvened by a decree of the Dictator and President of the Assembly, or can at any time be reassembled at the request of twenty members.

The Tuscan Government has notified to the plenipotentiaries of the Grand Duke to evacuate the Palace within three days; and in case of non-compliance, the property of the Grand Duke is to be sequestered. A Florence comic journal, the *Arlequin*, has been suspended for its articles on the Grand Duke, upon the ground that "its conduct in grossly insulting the misfortune, even when well merited, of persons who have fallen from a high social position, is offensive to the civilisation of the country, and may compromise public tranquillity."

General Garibaldi has, in a generous and impassioned letter, publicly acknowledged his admiring gratitude to the patriotic population of the Italian Tyrol for the constancy and heroism of their services during the war. The Tuscan Government has, by a decree of the 15th, raised Major-General Garibaldi to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

HOLLAND.

On Monday the King of Holland opened the Legislative Session of the Chambers of his Kingdom. The Royal Speech, after stating that the Government of his Majesty entertained the most friendly relations with all countries, is exclusively occupied with internal questions of improvement. Among the projects announced, the most important is the construction of a line of railways throughout the country, and of a new canal from Amsterdam to the sea. The execution of these great works would render it necessary to observe prudence in employing the considerable excess over the expenses of the State, and would not admit of any reduction of taxes. The sinking fund would continue to act. The project of law for the emancipation of the slaves in the Dutch West Indian Colonies not having been adopted last Session, a modified project would be presented to the Chambers.

PRUSSIA.

On Tuesday se'nnight Prince Frederick William and the Princess left Berlin by the Breslau express train for Silesia, accompanied by Adjutant-Major von Obernitz and a lady of honour, the Countess von Hohenthal. The Prince and Princess travelled by rail to Bunzlau, and thence by post through Lowenburg, Spiller, and Hirschberg to Ermendorf, whence their Royal Highnesses will make excursions to various places. It is understood that the stay in Silesia will be only of fourteen days' duration. The Prince and Princess will join the Prince Regent and the Princess of Prussia at Baden-Baden at the end of this month, as, on the 30th inst., the birthday of the Princess of Prussia will be celebrated.

GERMANY.

A letter from Frankfort to the *Cologne Gazette* gives some account of the position of the new German national party. The meeting of the National Association, which was held in Frankfort, was attended by from 150 to 160 members from all parts of Germany. After a long discussion it voted unanimously the programme of the Association, whose objects were declared to be the foundation of a national party for the promotion of the unity and development of liberal institutions throughout their common country.

SPAIN.

The Queen and King, attended by the great dignitaries of Court and State, had been in great pomp to the Church of Atocha, to offer up prayers for her Majesty's safe delivery.

The Madrid journals of the 16th publish the names of the Generals, Colonels, and Staff of the troops collected at Algesiras to act against Morocco. The official name given to this body of troops is "Corps of Observation."

MOROCCO.

Sidi Mohammed has been proclaimed Emperor at Fex, Mequinez, Tetouan, and Arabs. At Rabat, it appears, the new Sultan was proclaimed on the 4th inst., amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations. The houses and property of the Jews and Christians who had fled from the place in alarm were efficiently protected by the Moorish authorities. The proclamation at Tangiers of the new Sultan took place on the 11th. There were great rejoicings in consequence, and the town and neighbourhood were almost instantaneously restored to their wonted order and tranquillity. Salutes were fired on this occasion by the town batteries, and by her Majesty's steam-sloop *Firebrand* and the French steam-sloop *Tysiphone*. Three Spanish war-steamer remained ominously silent. The new Sultan is represented as being very intelligent and well disposed to Christians in general.

News has been received at Marseilles from the frontiers of Morocco. The native tribes had renewed their attacks on the French outposts, and had pillaged and set fire to some of the French houses. General Esterhazy made a brilliant onslaught, and repulsed the enemy. The Government of Morocco does not appear to be implicated in these attacks, but has not the power to check them. A letter from Oran says:—

"We are now at war with Morocco. Scarcely had our troops left to work at the new roads when an imposing force of 30,000 Moorish cavalry invaded the province. It is said that they are the Beni-Suassen, a rebel tribe; others assert that they are commanded by the son of the deceased Emperor, who wishes to revenge the battle of Isly. Matters are so serious that the Governor-General is coming here with troops from the province of Algiers, which, united with those in the province of Oran, and with reinforcements expected from France, will form an effective force of 35,000 men."

TURKEY.

A conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan has been discovered. Two hundred persons were arrested at Constantinople; among them Djafer Dem, Pasha of Albania, who was apparently the chief. Some of the troops are suspected of participation. The affair originated with a fanatical party. A special tribunal has been created to try the conspirators, principally Circassians and Kurds.

The Sultan nearly lost his life last Saturday. An Ionian captain

commanding an English steam-tug drove his vessel twice against the Imperial caïque, and the Sultan was saved with great difficulty.

It is stated in the last letters from Constantinople that Omar Pacha, who had left Bagdad at the head of a numerous column, had arrived at Suleimanieh, the chief town of Ottoman Kurdistan, and was about to commence his operations against the revolted tribes.

RUSSIA.

Great activity now prevails in the port of Cronstadt. The Russian Government is pressing on the works in order to send off, before the frost sets in, the squadrons destined for the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, and the Pacific. The object of these squadrons is to relieve vessels at the different naval stations, and to cruise for practice.

Galignani's Messenger says:—"The last accounts from China gave some information respecting the Russian establishments in the North of Asia. A large fortress in course of construction at Alexandropol, and which will command the Bay of Castries, will be terminated next year. The Bay of Castries, which was discovered by La Perouse, is in the Channel of Tartary, on the east coast of Manchoukou country, and forms a magnificent anchorage. General Mouravieff-Amoriasky, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, had spent some months in visiting the country, and had proceeded to the reception of the territories recently ceded by China, and situated in Mongolia. He has decided that the Amoor territory shall be divided into two provinces—one to be called the Maritime Province of Eastern Siberia, and the other the Province of the Amoor. The first is, from the 1st of October next, to be divided into six districts, which are to bear the names of Nicolaievsk, Sophusk, Okhotsk, Petropavlosk, Ghiziga, and Oudsk. The other is to consist of all the territory on the left bank of the Amoor from the meeting of the rivers Schilka and Angoune to the Oussouri. Its chief town is to be Blagovestchensk, where the military governor is to reside. The Russian territories in Upper Asia now advance across the Manchoukou into Mongolia, and it is probable that before long they will be extended to the Kinhan mountains. These possessions present the advantage of being united by Siberia to the rest of the empire—a circumstance which has enabled the Russian Government to maintain for some months past a regular service of couriers between Pekin and St. Petersburg."

CANADA.

The advices by the *Indian* are up to the 10th inst. The Governor-General was to leave Toronto on the 15th to take up his residence at Quebec, the seat of Government, for the next four years, when Ottawa will become the permanent seat of Government.

It is estimated that Canada this year will be able to export equal to one million barrels of flour over and above the home supply.

In the absence of political events the question of the ship canal through Lake St. Peter, between Quebec and Montreal, had been a prominent topic of discussion. The canal was made by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, who want the Government to assume the debt on the ground that the work is a public one. Mr. Brown, the leader of the opposition in Upper Canada, asserts that the work is a local one, and a warm discussion is the result.

UNITED STATES.—NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN DISPUTE.

Advices from Vancouver's Island, reporting the occupation of the island of San Juan, have been received. The papers discuss the question in moderate terms. It appears that early in July General Harney landed with about fifty Americans, commenced erecting barracks, and issued a proclamation claiming the island as United States' territory. He rejected the British proposition for a joint occupancy until the matter could be referred to the respective Governments, and refused to allow some British Sappers and Miners to land. The garrison was placed under the command of Captain Pickey. Governor Douglas then issued a proclamation protesting against the proceedings of General Harney, and declared the island to be British property. He also sent a message to the Vancouver Legislative Assembly, in which it was declared that the British forces would be landed on the island, and in which he announced his belief that the act had originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of the United States' Government, and in support of his opinion quoted a letter of Mr. Marcy's in 1855. He further stated that her Majesty's ships *Tribune* and *Plumper* had been ordered to land a detachment of Royal Engineers and Marines for the protection of British subjects, and that the officer in command had been ordered to be conciliatory but firm in maintaining British rights. At San Juan were three British and four American men-of-war. A number of Americans and English, on hearing of the dispute, started for San Juan. A report that a British steamer had opened fire upon the Americans was not credited. Both Governor Douglas and General Harney have, however, referred the question to their respective Governments, and so the matter rests for the present.

The following is the substance of the point at issue:—San Juan is one of the Arroo Islands which lie between Vancouver's Island and the mainland of North America. The entire group is claimed by the Government of the United States under the treaty of the 15th of June, 1846, generally known as the Oregon Treaty. In the words of that instrument the boundary-line dividing the territories of Great Britain and the United States runs: "Along the 49th parallel of the north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of said channel and of Fuca's Straits to the Pacific Ocean." But there are two channels separating the continent from Vancouver's Island, one on each side of the Arroo Islands, and according as one or other of these is taken to be the channel referred to will the islands belong to Great Britain or to the United States. Commissioners of both countries have been for some time engaged in endeavouring to arrange the question, when this embroilment occurred.

The *New York Daily Times* says:—"The seizure of the island of San Juan by General Harney, we are informed by our special Washington correspondent, was entirely upon his own responsibility, and without any instruction from Washington. No doubt is entertained by the Administration that the matter will be immediately and amicably adjusted, as the question of the Oregon boundary is now with the commissioners appointed for its determination. The action of our troops is considered of no importance as affecting the result."

INDIA.—THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council to tax all professions and trades in India; cultivators of land to be exempt.

The Special Disarming Act passed during the mutiny is to become permanent.

The House of Delhi had been deprived of all titular distinctions and privileges for ever.

VENICE.—The *Wiener Zeitung* of Wednesday contains an Imperial decree, raising the state of siege in Venice. However, some slight regulations will continue provisionally in force for certain cases.

The corporation of Portland are making great preparations for the reception of the *Great Eastern*, opening out new streets to the Grand Trunk Wharf. Wood's large Marble Hotel was being finished and furnished. All Canada and the United States are expected to visit the great ship.

Intelligence of a declaration of war by Peru against Ecuador had been received at Callao when the steamer left the port, and it was believed that General Castilla would take the command of the forces in person. The amount of specie shipped from Colon for Europe was about \$50,000 dollars. The above dispatch is dated August 23, and is signed "C. T. Bidwell."

The cattle fair at Waerschoot, in Belgium, on the 15th, was well attended. The supply of horses was good, and high prices were obtained, the majority being purchased for France and England. Cows sold well at a considerable advance, while for pigs the demand was only tolerably good, with lower prices.

The French Admiral commanding in Cochin China has concluded a treaty with the Annamites, and will probably start with his fleet to China.

A decree has been published abolishing slavery in the Island of Java from the 1st of October.

A late fire at Cambrai has done considerable damage to the cathedral, but the works of art which it contained have escaped. The Archbishop's palace where the virtuous Fénelon wrote his "Télémaque" and his religious works, is totally destroyed.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

THE GULF OF LA SPEZIA.

At a moment like the present, when every trifling incident is supposed to have its significance, and when the chance arrival of a great man here, or his accidental meeting with some other great man there, are believed to be pregnant with the fate of Europe, no small excitement has been created by the arrival at Spezia of a squadron of four English line-of-battle ships and a screw dispatch-boat, under the flag of Rear-Admiral Mundy. Except a rare visit, at long intervals, to Genoa, or a chance call at Leghorn, the sight of a British pennant in the ports of Northern Italy is of unfrequent occurrence; and, whether from design or mere accident, the omission has not served to increase the force of English influence in these countries. The arrival of the *Hannibal* (flag), the *St. Jean d'Acce*, the *Brunswick*, and *London*, followed by a very rakish, yacht-like craft, the *Assurance*, was therefore certain to give speculation its fullest scope as to the reasons of their coming, how long they were about to stay, whence to go to. To increase the interest of the event, and to give gossip a still wider field for its exercise, it so happened that the Sardinian squadron of three heavy frigates, the *St. Michael*, the *Carlo Alberto*, the *Victor Emmanuel*, with the corvette *Euridice*, and a small gun-boat, had been lying in the Gulf of Spezia for some weeks, and only on the very day before the arrival of the British squadron received orders to prepare for sea. Now came the great question of "Where to?" Amidst a mass of discrepant guesses the majority have decided that the destination is Leghorn, to assure the still doubting Tuscans that Piedmont is with them, as well as to cheer them by the display of force which Piedmont can put forth at sea. As for the English ships, one and all are convinced that they are come to accompany the Sardinian squadron to Leghorn, and thus afford that evidence of English support and sympathy which are alone wanting to confirm "Italy to the Italians"!

So strong is the present reaction in favour of England here, partly the result of disappointment regarding France, partly in the accession of a Palmerston-Russell Administration, that it would be scarcely possible for Downing street, with all its very best intentions, to realise a mere moiety of what expectation would claim. The strange State paper of the *Moniteur*, too, has damped largely the hopes in the Imperial policy; the final paragraph, which tells them that France has done all that she means to do, is assuredly not encouraging, while the logic of making the future welfare of Venice to depend on the submission of the Duchies to accept again their former rulers is, to say the least, as absurd an *inconsequence* as can well be imagined. Nor is the position of Austria in this same contract one of much dignity. She is, in fact—with her threat of avenging in Venetia the obstinacy of Tuscany—pretty much in the position of those bandits who enforce a ransom by daily transmitting to the friends of the victims a feature or a limb, with the hint that such like mutilations are to continue till the sum demanded shall have been paid. Now, granting that Modeneses, Parmese, and Tuscans be everything that nature possesses in regard to generosity and self-denial, is it not a little too much to expect that they should resort to all that they repudiate and detest in point of government simply for the sake of exacting a mere promise from Austria that she will not be so cruel as heretofore to her Venetian subjects?

The argument of the *Moniteur* is briefly this:—When Austria, by the treaty of Villafranca, consented to transfer her right in Lombardy to France, she stipulated for certain conditions—the restoration of the Ducal Sovereigns being amongst the number. To accept her sacrifices and not comply with the conditions is to do her a gross wrong and injustice. Now, all this would be very conclusive but for two facts, one of which is that Austria in ceding Lombardy only gave up what she was unable to retain; and, secondly, that at the treaty of Villafranca the French Emperor was "travelling out of his brief" in venturing to legislate for the Duchies at all. They were not "on cause," and there was no just reason for legislating on their future. The Tuscans and Modeneses are, therefore, fully justified in repudiating arrangements made without their cognisance or approval. They ask, besides, no sort of interference with others, but simply to deal with their own affairs, in their own way. Now, it is perfectly competent to any one to concede to them this privilege and yet feel that in voting annexation to Piedmont they have taken a most unwise step. At least I hope so, for such is my own humble opinion, not based alone upon the grounds of a political expediency, but upon some acquaintance with the "morale" and tendencies of the populations intended to be amalgamated. The theme is, however, scarcely within the limits of a letter, still less from one who, having arrived here sea-sick from Genoa, is, with throbbing temples and unsteady hand, tracing out these few lines under no ordinary difficulties. The weather has taken a most disastrous turn—a strong south-easter (the worst wind in the Gulf of Genoa) is blowing, and everything and everybody looking as damp, dirty, and desolate as need be. I hope next week to record better weather, and pleasanter prospects to enjoy it in.

The *Bombay Times* mentions the appointment of a second expedition from Bombay to North-eastern Africa, to carry out the discoveries of Captains Burton and Speke. Mr. J. Kennelly, of the Indian navy, and Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, and Dr. Silvester, compose it. The former is said to be an accomplished astronomer and meteorologist, and the latter a draughtsman and naturalist. They will proceed at once to the great lake district, and endeavour to circumnavigate the northernmost of the lakes. They are to set out in November next.

The *China Telegraph* states that a contract has been made with the Guta Percha Company, on behalf of the Government, for a cable to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraltar, 1200 miles, which is to be ready in June next. This will be succeeded by one from Gibraltar to Malta and Alexandria, thus forming an independent line, free from Continental difficulties.

Professor Palmieri, of the Observatory at Naples, has published an account of the progress of the lava during the present eruption of Mount Vesuvius up to the 30th ult. After having given manifest indications of a decline, it suddenly increased a few days before the above date, and committed fresh ravages.

The funeral of General Cler, who was mortally wounded during the Italian campaign, has just been celebrated with considerable pomp at Salins (Jura). All the principal functionaries of the department were present, and the inhabitants of the town showed their respect by closing their shops.

The left bank of the Po is still occupied militarily by Austria. From Governolo to the Adriatic there are military posts in every town, and even in every large village; patrols of infantry and cavalry parade the banks of the river regularly; and detachments are encamped at all points where a landing is possible.

The Queen has appointed E. Thornton, Esq., now her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, to be her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Confederation; and W. G. Lettsom, Esq., now her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of Bolivia, to be her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

The *Odessa Courier* announces that new wheat had been brought to market there at the end of July, the harvest having been three weeks earlier in Southern Russia than last year. The quality is declared to be superior to that of the preceding year.

The electric telegraph to Melbourne and Adelaide is in constant use, and affords a remunerating revenue. Wires to Bathurst and to Maitland are in progress, and will shortly convey messages between those important towns and the Australian metropolis.

NEW ZEALAND.—A series of tables has been published by the authorities of the Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, New Zealand, giving the principal results of the census of that colony taken on the 24th of December last. These tables, which have been published in anticipation of the annual volume of statistics of New Zealand for 1858, show that the colony is rapidly increasing in population and the material elements of wealth. The number of the European population in the colony in 1851 was 15,035 males and 11,672 females, or a total of 26,707. In 1858 there were 33,555 males and 25,669 females, or a total of 59,224. This shows a centesimal increase in seven years of 123.37 males and 119.91 females, or 121.86 on the whole population. The live stock in the possession of Europeans in the colony in 1851 was as follows:—2890 horses, 60 mules and asses, 34,787 cattle, 238,043 sheep, 12,121 goats, 16,214 pigs. In 1858 the numbers were as follow:—Horses, 14,912; mules and asses, 122; cattle, 137,188; sheep, 1,523,816; goats, 11,767; pigs, 40,692. In 1851 the quantity of land (in acres) in the possession of Europeans and under crop and fenced was as follows:—Wheat, 5514; barley, 1329; oats, 2324; potatoes, 2256; sown grass, 15,589; other crops, 2126; total under cultivation, 29,140; total fenced, 30,476. In 1858 the total average was as follows:—Wheat, 13,693; barley, 3016; oats, 12,496; potatoes, 5583; sown grass, 98,038; other crops, 8182; total under cultivation, 149,246; total fenced, 235,468.

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK, R.N.

THE *Fox* screw discovery-vessel (Captain M'Clintock), which was sent to the Arctic Regions, at the expense of Lady Franklin, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. On landing Captain M'Clintock at once came on by train for London, bringing with him two cases containing relics of the long missing expedition of Sir John Franklin. We have received the following letter from the Admiralty:—

Yacht Fox, R.Y.S.

Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honour to conduct.

Their Lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavours to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

At point Victory, upon the north-west coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on April 22, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N.N.W., and that the survivors—in all amounting to 105 souls—under the command of Captain Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up on the Western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the *Fox* wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast-line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rae to the south—has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieutenant Hobson, R.N., Captain Allen Young, and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their Lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations; and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their Lordships the record found at Point Victory.

I have the honour, &c.,
(Signed) F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain R.N.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

The inclosure referred to above gives a minute account of the searches made by the expeditionary parties. The following describes what was found on the 8th of May:—

"Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was on the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way, as they went towards the Great River; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered."

Further discoveries were subsequently made:—

"Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocketbook was found, containing a few letters—these, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux' assertion that they dropped as they walked along."

After relating that near this place were found several cairns, with nothing in them (probably the records, if any, had been removed by the natives), the record continues:—

"On the 6th of May Lieutenant Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying amongst some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:—'This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition upon the assumed site of Sir James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first winter at Beechey Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70 05 N. and long. 98 23 W.'

"Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22nd of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N.N.W. of Pt. Victory, and the survivors, a hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier. This paper was dated the 25th of April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by death in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with—picks, shovels, spades, cooking utensils, iron-work, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved 'Frederic Hornby, R.N.', a small medicine chest, oars, &c.

"A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieutenant Gore and M. des Vœux in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

"When in lat. 69 09 N. and long. 99 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieutenant Hobson a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length, by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible; but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat.

"A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the afterpart of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any article of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance; also about 30 lb. or 40 lb. of chocolate, some tea, and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting: a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat."

The above are all the passages relating to the discovery of the relics.

[We shall give the detailed report, which is of considerable length, in full in our next week's Number, which will also contain, we hope, some engravings in connection with the expedition.]

The long-pending dispute between the directors of the Taff Vale Railway Company and the coalowners has, it appears, been amicably arranged.

On the last day of the late Session an Act was passed to amend and consolidate the laws relating to military savings-banks. The former Acts were repealed, and it is now lawful for her Majesty to establish or to continue military or regimental savings-banks for the purpose of receiving sums of money from non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed in the United Kingdom or on foreign service, except India. Among the regulations to be made by the Secretary at War is one providing the interest to be allowed to be £3 15s. on every £100. The deposits are not to exceed £30 in the year, or £200 in the whole, except as regards deposits for good conduct. According to a new provision, the receipt of an infant or a married woman is to be a special acknowledgment. The money deposited is to be used for the public service, and to be put out to interest. Annual accounts are to be laid before Parliament. Among the new regulations to be established under the Act, it is declared that there is to be one for the withdrawal from the savings-bank for the purpose of transfer to India, and the accumulations of interest thereon, upon the occasion of regiments proceeding to India. All money in the hands of commanding officers for charitable purposes are now to be deposited in savings-banks. The Act is to take effect from the time the new regulations are made.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Clyde retires from the command of the Indian army at the close of this year. He will be succeeded by General Sir Hugh H. Rose. General Mansfield will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.

The floating steam-battery *Trusty*, with fourteen heavy guns, has been towed from Chatham to Sheerness preparatory to being sent to Shoeburyness, in order that experiments may be made in firing at her with a 56-cwt. gun with the view of ascertaining her capabilities of resisting the fire from an enemy's battery. The *Trusty* is lined with wrought-iron plates of great thickness, which are placed at such an angle as to break as much as possible the effects of the shot.

Last Saturday orders were forwarded to the commanding officers of the following regiments to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation:—11th Foot, 2nd battalion, Aldershot; 14th ditto, 3rd battalion, Curragh; 16th ditto, 2nd battalion, Curragh; 10th Royal Irish, 2nd battalion, Curragh; 21st Fusiliers, 2nd battalion, Aldershot; and 45th Foot, Preston; three batteries of field artillery are also under orders. The following steam gun-vessels, already in commission, are ready for service, will proceed to China—viz., *Fidelity*, *Flying Fish*, *Jackall*, *Locust*, *Seagull*, and *Skylark*.

An Indian gun, one of the trophies taken from the rebels at the final siege and capture of Lucknow, has just been deposited, by order of Government, in the museum attached to the Royal Engineers establishment, Brompton Barracks, Chatham. The gun, which is of very rude construction, was taken from one of the forts in Lucknow, and, from its appearance, had been put to severe use in the defence of that stronghold. It is mounted on a four-wheeled gun-carriage, and, although not so large as our light field-pieces, is of great weight.

The building of a perfect squadron of men of war is being carried on with unremitting activity at Pembroke Dockyard. The most important vessel on the stocks is the *Howe*, a magnificent three-decker of 121 guns. She is over 4000 tons in burthen, and is to replace her namesake, broken up some years ago at Sheerness. This fine vessel is rapidly approaching completion, and could be got afloat at a very short notice. The *Detain* and *Zealous*, two of the new class 91s, are building. There are also three first-class frigates—viz., *Immortalite*, *Aurora*, and *Wheat*—each mounting 51 guns, in course of construction, of which the two first are far advanced. The smaller vessels are five in number, some of which are progressing rapidly.

A large number of the wives and children of soldiers serving in India embarked last Monday off Tilbury Fort in the ship *Vortigern*, and are now ready for sea. The vessel is fitted with Dible's ventilating apparatus, which distributes fresh air throughout the 'tween-decks, with large and commodious batubs, and with berths on the most approved plan for the accommodation of women and children. Each woman had previously received the Government allowance of £1, and 10s. for each child, to provide the requisite outfit for the voyage. They were all most comfortably clothed and equipped. The most suitable of the women had been selected to act as matrons, teachers, nurses, and everything has been done to ensure them health and comfort during the voyage.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers who are to form the new expedition about to be dispatched to British Columbia have been selected from the Royal Sappers and Miners at headquarters, Chatham, and are now ready to take their departure immediately the order arrives for their embarkation. In addition to the handcraftsmen several surveyors and draughtsmen have also been selected to proceed to British Columbia, in order to prepare the designs and surveys for the works about to be undertaken by the Government. The expedition take out with them a large assortment of sapping and mining tools, portable indiarubber pontoon-boats for crossing the rivers and streams, waterproof tents, indiarubber sheets, surveying instruments, &c. Two experienced photographers from the Photographic School of the Royal Engineers at Chatham will also accompany the expedition, and these will be provided with the best apparatus that can be procured, to enable them to take accurate copies of the works to be undertaken and views in the colony. The expedition will embark at Southampton, and proceed overland v.a. Panama.

The encampment at Brown-down, which has been occupied since the commencement of June as a rifle instruction practice-ground for the troops forming the garrison of Portsmouth and its dependencies, was broken up on Wednesday, with the exception of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the various troops rejoined their respective headquarters. The present site is admirably fitted for a military camp. The ground to the northward of and adjoining the practice-ground forms a plateau with sufficient room to encamp six thousand men. The drainage of the ground by natural means is excellent: a slight trench a few inches in depth is dug round each tent, and however heavy the rain may be it soaks instantly through to the shingle beneath. Every man's bed is snugly rolled up and secured by a leather strap, forming a comfortable seat round the tent; the floor is covered with clean shingle, and in front of the tent is an ornamental garden. The rifle practice-ground is at present only 900 yards long, but the addition of a small piece of ground, which has hitherto been left unpurchased, will extend it to 1200 yards.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

It is stated that the Government contemplate issuing a further supply of twenty-five per cent of rifles to the Volunteer Rifle Corps as soon as they are in a position to do so. This will increase the existing grant to fifty per cent.

The Secretary of War has notified to the officers of the different artillery volunteer corps that they will be attached to militia artillery regiments, that they may be made perfect in their profession.

Mr. Justice Wiles has presented ten guineas to the London Rifle Brigade. Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Justice Crowder, Messrs. Freshfield, and Messrs. Linklater, have also presented ten guineas.

Mr. Charles Morrison, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., has offered to equip a large body of young men in his employ for the London Rifles or the Scottish Volunteer Corps at his own charge.

The Royal Carnarvon Rifles completed their period of twenty-one days' training at Carnarvon on the 17th inst. The regiment, about 334 strong, was inspected on the 16th inst. by Colonel Preston, 45th Regiment, who expressed his entire satisfaction at the appearance and drill of the regiment, and stated that it would be his duty to make a most favourable report of the efficiency of the corps to the Horse Guards.

The officers of the Reigate Volunteer Rifle Corps were gazetted on Friday week—the Hon. W. J. Monson as Captain-Commandant; Francis H. Beaumont, Esq., as Lieutenant; and Henry S. Samson, Esq., as Ensign. Saturday was the day appointed for the enrolment of members at the Town-hall, when forty-eight young fellows swore "to defend her Majesty Queen Victoria against all her enemies in Great Britain." Another day will shortly be fixed for further enrolment. On leaving the hall the Reigate brass band headed the volunteers, and marched through the town, playing some spirited airs. The men are drilled every evening from six to seven, and each other morning from half-past six to half-past seven.

The West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry and Artillery, which is the oldest volunteer military company in that county, will assemble on Saturday week at Chelmsford for eight days' permanent duty. The West Essex Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ruggles Brise, was enrolled on Wednesday for

LITERATURE.

THE BURNS CENTENARY POEMS. Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son.

This volume, selected and edited by George Anderson and Thomas Finlay, purports to be a collection of fifty of the best out of many hundreds written on occasion of the Centenary Celebration of the Birth of Robert Burns, including the six recommended for publication by the judges at the Crystal Palace competition, many of the "highly recommended," and several of the "prize Poems," sent in for the competition instituted at Belfast by Messrs. Finlay and Sons, of the *Northern Whig*.

The celebration of the hundredth birthday of Robert Burns in the British Isles and Colonies, and in the United States of America, was in every way a remarkable event. The love of country and of literature, and admiration for genius struggling with adversity and fighting the gallant battle of manly independence, were alike displayed and illustrated by that outburst of enthusiasm. The Crystal Palace "prize" of fifty guineas—a sprat thrown out to catch a whale—a purely mercenary speculation—undignified by any love either of poetry or of Robert Burns, except in so far as the assumption of it might lead to the gathering of shillings and half-crowns at Sydenham, was the only circumstance connected with the apotheosis of the poet that was not either generous or commendable. But the objection that might well be taken to the sordid celebration at the Crystal Palace does not apply to the publication of the unsuccessful poems, or to the editors of the present volume. Their motives have been purely disinterested. It occurred to them, as they state in the preface,

That some effort ought to be made to collect these poems, and to publish them along with others that had been written elsewhere on the occasion. They thought that such a collection, if attainable, would form, of all tributes, by far the highest and fittest that could be paid to the memory of the bard; and that, whether successful as a publication or not, it should be handed down as a living legacy of song from this Centenary to the next, to tell men of all the intervening time what the age succeeding his own thought and felt about Burns, as these thoughts and feelings should be reflected from the minds of so many of the best average writers.

The difficulties in the way, however, appeared considerable. The names of the authors were not known—no adequate remuneration could well be offered for so many poems, and it was doubtful if even that would bring them out; at the same time, copyrights could not be asked for, gratis, to publish for private profit; that course would have been repugnant to the spirit in which the editors desired to enter upon a labour of love, and would certainly have failed. The only course that gave hope of success was to enlist the authors' sympathies in the scheme, by undertaking a disinterested risk, and by devoting all profits to some public or charitable object in connection with Burns, giving, at the same time, to each accepted contributor a vote in that disposal.

The plan succeeded beyond their expectations, and upwards of four hundred poems were sent in, of which the fifty composing this handsome volume were selected.

It may be laid down as a rule, scarcely admitting of exception, that no poet of very high reputation will compete for a prize, however large or tempting. It is not only that he cannot submit to the decision of any such limited tribunal as the umpires in such a case must necessarily be, but that he always has another, a more certain, and more dignified market. The public is the arbiter and paymaster, if he be popular; and, if he be not popular, he can publish and bide his time, finding "fit audience, though few," and making his poetry its own reward. Accordingly, no one need feel either surprise or disappointment that the names of the three or four greatest poets of our time do not appear among the candidates for the Crystal Palace guineas, though we must own to something like surprise that writers of such genius as the Hon. Mrs. Norton and Gerald Massey should have run the risk of failure, or allowed the competency of the three judges—able and impartial as they were—to decide upon their merits.

We certainly mean no disrespect either to the judges or to the candidate to whom they awarded the prize when we state our opinion that many of the poems in this volume are of merit far superior to the verse of Miss Isa Craig. It is an old saying that there is no accounting for taste; and, as the appreciation of poetry is a matter of taste, and cannot be reduced to rules, we have no more right to complain of these three gentlemen for selecting weak and dreamy verses, when they might have selected many and vigorous ones, than we should have to complain of them for preferring small beer to claret, chicken to beef, a rosebush to an oak-tree, or a trim garden to the wild woodland. We will not go the length of asserting that any of the fifty poems in this volume is of the highest poetical merit, but we can conscientiously declare that, to our taste, many of them are of greater merit than Miss Craig's; and that the publication is to some extent a literary benefit for proving that all our poets, even of the second order, are not of the misty or spasmodic school; and that good common sense, in good Saxon English, allied with lofty sentiments that the universal heart can understand, and that gush out from the hearts of the writers in no uninspiring music, are not so rare as they might have been supposed, had none of these prize poems but the successful one been permitted to see the light. The six poems recommended for publication by the judges deserve the praise implied; and there will be many readers of opinion that at least two of them deserved the prize. What, for instance, can be nobler and more affecting than the concluding stanzas of the poem of Gerald Massey?

Weep tears of exultation that the peasant's princely son, Born in an old clay-birkin, such a peerless throne hath won, And such a crown, so fair, so brave, thy child hath wrought for thee, Thou grey old nurse of heroes! thou proud mother Poverty! Look up! and let the solemn tears be touched with sparks of pride! Look up! in his great glory we are also glorified; Or weep the tears of sorrow that his brightness e'er should dim; Then 'tis the tear of sorrow brings us nearer unto him; 'Tis here we touch his garment hem, 'tis here the lowliest earns The right to call him brother, one of us, our Robin Burns. In suffering's fire we always forge our dearest bond of love. Ah, Robin! if God hear our prayer, 'tis all made well above! And you, who comforted His poor in this world, have your home With those He comforteth, His poor, in all the world to come.

Dear Robin! could you come again, how changed it all would be! The heart 'tis this wide world doth yearn to take you welcome! Warm eyes would shine at windows, hands would greet you at the door, Where oft they let you pass heart-sick so heedlessly of yore: And they would have you wear the crown who bade you bear the cross, They knew not of their glorious gain without the bitter loss! The cup you carried was so filled, the crowd so pressed around— Dragged down your lifted arm, and spilled such dear drops on the ground! How we would comfort your distress, and wipe your tears away, By silent pressure of a hand tell all the heart could say,

But strive to speak the words that make the measure of great grief— In tears that suck the sting of soul—run over with relief: Your poor heart heaving like a sea that moaneth evermore, And tries to creep into the caves of rest, but finds no shore— Poor heart! come rest thee, would we plead, come rest thee in the calm; And we would bathe its weary life with love's immortal balm: The tremulous sweetness round your mouth should smile as once it smiled, You great strong man, with woman soul, and heart of a little child.

We cannot see your face, Robin! nor your free, fearless brow! We cannot hear your voice, Robin! but you are with us now. Although your mortal face is veiled behind the spirit-wings: You draw us up, as heaven the lark when its music in him sings: You fill our souls with tender awe, you make our faces shine, You bring our cup with kindness here for sake of Auld Lang Syne. We are all one at heart to-day because you join our hands, While one electric feeling runs thro' all the English lands. But near or far where Britons are the leal and true heart turns More fond to the dear Fatherland for love of Robin Burns.

The extract is long, but its beauty is more than its apology. Our space will not allow of extracts from all the poems that appear to us of merit, but we would particularly cite No. I., by William Myers, of Cheltenham; No. VI., by J. Stanyan Bigg; No. XI., by the Rev. William Buchanan, of Ayr; and No. XIV., by the Hon. Mrs. Norton; all of which are far above the average. But how came the editors, having the choice of four hundred for their fifty, to admit into the collection such a composition as No. XII., by John Everett Millais, A.R.A.? Whatever Mr. Millais may be as a painter, he is certainly no poet, if he can write no better stanzas than these, which seem to us worthy of Sternhold and Hopkins, or of Moses and Sons:—

All through the realm a single cry
Is heard unanimously raised—
Pledge Robert Burns's memory,
And let his honoured name be praised!

fore are retained. To the punctuation the editor states that he has devoted the closest attention. On this point Milton himself was perfectly heedless; and, though that of "Paradise Lost" is much better than that of the other poems, it is very far from perfect. By submitting to no authority but those of grammar and logic Mr. Keightley believes that he has introduced many new readings, or rather restored those intended by the poet. As regards the notes which he has furnished, the editor states that the greater part of them was written from the resources of his own mind, and it was in general only in dubious cases that he referred to the commentators; but whenever he has been indebted to any of them he has given his name. So also in parallel passages, though he had himself noticed the greatest number of them, he gives the initials of the critic who first observed them. He has also given the various readings to "Comus" and other poems from Milton's own manuscript. As the poet frequently used words derived from the Latin in the original physical sense, he has invariably indicated that sense. He has completed the ellipses, which are not infrequent, and, in so doing, has caused many anomalies and difficulties of the text to disappear. It will be seen from the above brief review of its main points that this edition of one of our great classics is a very painstaking and likely to be a very welcome one. On the whole, the promises made are well fulfilled, and the book is in all respects worthy of commendation, and deserves a due reception by the public. As the author of a previous work entitled "An Account of the Life, Opinions, and Writings of John Milton," Mr. Keightley had established a kind of right to assume his present character of a commentator on the most living portion of those writings.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SAMUEL CROMPTON. By GILBERT J. FRENCH. Simpkin and Marshall.

The transition from the consideration of a great epic poem to that of the life and times of "The Inventor of the Spinning-machine called the Mule" is sudden, if not violent. Nevertheless, an interest, which, if very different in its nature, is almost as strong, may be generated in the contemplation of the latter subject. It is something to recall to the present generation the name of a person who, now only known as somewhat obscurely connected with the improvement of spinning machinery, was the author of a discovery which gave a wonderful impulse to the industry and, consequently, to the wealth of South Lancashire, causing its insignificant villages to attain the importance of large and populous towns.

The object of the work before us is to record some particulars of the life of Samuel Crompton, a worthy of the town of Bolton, well known personally to many inhabitants of that town during the first quarter of the present century. He was descended from a branch of the family or clan of Crompton which has been long established in, and widely diffused over, the district of South Lancashire, the pedigree of the parent line being traceable back to the time of Henry III. The subject of the memoir was born on the 3rd of December, 1753, or just about a hundred and five years ago. It is stated as characteristic of the time, and giving a notion of the state of society in England, that on the same day seven felons were executed on one gallows at Tyburn in the morning, and in the afternoon a £10,000 prize was drawn in that immoral swindle the State Lottery. The Society of Arts was founded in the same year; the British Mu-

seum was established and its trustees held their first meeting when the subject of this memoir was one day old; about the same time the Society of Antiquaries was incorporated by Royal charter; the conflicting styles of date were assimilated; Benjamin Franklin discovered natural electricity; and Clive commenced his splendid series of conquests in India. Although he lost his father at an early age Samuel Crompton was blessed with an excellent mother, who contrived that he should have the basis of a useful education; and until he was sixteen he remained with her, occupied at the loom, and attending an evening school at Bolton, where he advanced his knowledge of algebra, mathematics, and trigonometry. For the six years previous to that time there had been a great demand for all kinds of cotton goods, and many attempts had been made by the manufacturers in Lancashire and Scotland to imitate the fine and thin muslins imported from India, but without success. This stimulated the inventions of Hargreaves, the original inventor of the spinning-jenny, Arkwright, and others. It was while working on one of Hargreaves' jennies that Crompton began to think, and at length, in 1774, he commenced those experiments which eventuated in the invention of the mule. For the rise and progress of that invention we must refer to the work itself. The matter contained in it is the substance of two papers read by Mr. French to the members of the Bolton Mechanics' Institute, and apart from a slight tendency to idolize their subject, and a little deficiency in arrangement, the work is a creditable performance. Of its peculiar interest there can be no doubt.

THROUGH NORWAY WITH A KNAPSACK. By W. MATTIEU WILLIAMS. Smith and Elder.

This is an account of a tour in a country about the travelling desirabilities at least of which there is a growing interest among erratic Englishmen. The author is a genuine pedestrian, who never takes any other conveyance than his own feet when he can possibly avoid it, who plunges without any hesitation into all the minutiae of the inner life of the people he is visiting, adapting himself to their habits with singular facility, and spending so little money in his expedition, that he proves his case as a sensible, trustworthy traveller at once. Mr. Williams is so devoid of pretension, and yet contrives, out of what he calls his diary of his doings and seeings, to tell so much so well, that he hardly requires the apology for the writing of his book, which he states to be that no account of such a pedestrian tour in Norway has yet been published, and that he travelled over much ground hitherto unexplored by tourists. In pointing out the merits of a very pleasant volume in the gross, we would only add that some of the hints which the author gives to pedestrian travellers for their guidance are admirably practical, and also that, among other things, he seems to have solved the mystery of the Sea Serpent, and to have proved the famous Maelstrom to be simply a fabulous creation.

TUSCANY IN 1849 AND IN 1859. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE. Chapman and Hall.

Long residence in Florence, and established literary powers, render Mr. Trollope's claim to write this book unquestionable. That it is opportune is self-evident, and that it is well executed will, we think, be generally admitted. It is not within the design or compass of this notice to do more than to add our assistance in



"ROSLYN CHAPEL," BY J. CHASE.—LONDON ART-UNION PRIZE PICTURE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Whatever were thy faults, thy heart
Was deep with love and tenderness,
And never lived thy counterpart
For unaffected manliness.

So kindly and so sweetly sad,
So animated, bright, and strong—
How many hearts has thou made glad
With thy incomparable song!

There is nothing else in the volume half so bad as this, and, judging from the tastes and ability shown by the editors in every other part of the volume, we may conclude that the author's name, and not the merits of his composition, procured him a place among the centenary rhymers. Fortunately he stands alone in the crowd, as if to justify the old saying that the "cobbler should stick to his last;" and to prove that it requires as special and careful a training to paint with words as to paint with the brush.

THE POEMS OF JOHN MILTON. With Notes. By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY. Chapman and Hall.

In these days it is probably a heresy to doubt whether poems of the highest class demand the aid of commentary. Nevertheless, it seems to us that there is something incongruous with the abstract spirit of understanding which those who really appreciate poetry in its essence and in its invisible and unconscious capabilities of speaking to the heart, and even to the senses, are necessarily imbued, in the notion that our elder poets are to be annotated down to the level of the meanest capacity. Ceding, however, that point, and admitting that, for the purposes of diffusion, something of the kind must be done, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Keightley's statement that there is scarcely any modern poem which stands so much in need of a commentary as "Paradise Lost." The classical structure, the reconnoitre allusion and illustration, and even the Latinised language, of Milton do probably need elucidation to any other rank of reader than the scholar. The object of the present editor is to make his author intelligible to readers of every degree of culture. However previous commentators may have been desirous of attaining that end, it is probable that few, if any, of them have succeeded, except in burdening rather than assisting the text. In a review of his predecessors in this labour Mr. Keightley is, on the whole, just and discriminating. The name of these erudite dealers with the works of Milton is legion, the first being, of all persons, "a native of North Britain," the period being a quarter of a century after the production of the chief poem. Since 1802, when the Rev. J. H. Todd, possessing a strong reverence for his subject, and a superabundance of materials gathered from every source, piled heaps of "unpicked and unchosen" comment upon the over-weighted text, little has been done, and Mr. Keightley thinks that a new edition of the poems of Milton is not a work of supererogation. The distinguishing features of the edition before us are as follow:—In the first place, the poems are arranged chronologically and divided into periods. By this arrangement, which is both natural and logical, the reader is enabled to trace with facility the changes in the ideas and language of the poet; and no good reason can be given for adherence to an arrangement which may have been the result of the caprice of book-sellers or editors. The orthography is in general modernised, with the exception of a few words, such as "sovran" and "highth," which are stated to be evidently Milton's own mode of spelling, and there-

pointing attention to a work which is quite equal to standing on its own merits. It may be stated, however, that the author disclaims any partiality in judging of the Tuscans, which might be supposed to spring from many years' abiding among a people whose lovely land and whose rich endowment with all the more facile and winning virtues are, says Mr. Trollope, apt to bribe even the sternest to forget the absence of some of the higher qualities which can grow in no other soil than the hearts of freemen. He declares that he was not prevented by any of the pleasant associations connected with his sojourn among such genial companions as the Tuscans from feeling that the unfortunate attempt of 1849 and its accompanying events to have been as sadly damning evidence against the capabilities of the Italians for the realisation of their aspirations as their severest censor could have judged them to be; but he asserts it is precisely because the Tuscany of 1849 and that of 1859 have been so surprisingly and so wonderfully great that the highest hopes may fairly be entertained for its future destinies. On this text Mr. Trollope dilates, and that he speaks as one having understanding will, we think, be generally allowed by his readers.

REALITIES OF PARIS LIFE. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors." Hurst and Blackett.

It has not chanced to us to come across the previous work of the author of "Realities of Paris Life"; but, if his "Flemish Interiors" are elaborated with the same minuteness of detail and the same appearance of actual knowledge and experience as characterises the volume before us, he must be a very painstaking as well as a very shrewd observer. At the same time we are not prepared to assert that this is a very attractive or a very well-executed book. To say the truth, the contemplation of many of the phases of life with which it deals, though necessary to the social reformer and the politico-economic experimentalist, do not address themselves to the general reader, especially at this season of the year, with any positive sense of delight. There is a kind of family likeness between this production and Mr. Henry Mayhew's "London Labour and London Poor," the statistical and social value of which few will deny; but the reading of which begat more pain than gratification in the majority of those among the reading public who are helpless to amend that which they learn with sorrow is so prevalent in the world. We also think that, notwithstanding that a tolerably accurate knowledge of the French language is, in a certain sense, universal in this country, yet, for a book which addresses itself to English readers, there is rather too much French of all sorts, and, above all, of colloquial and even slang French, in the pages of this volume than is altogether advisable. At least, however, there is internal evidence that the contents are the history of "realities," in the true meaning of the word; and, so far, the work must have its value and its interest.

WANDERINGS IN INDIA. By JOHN LANG. Routledge and Warne. This is a reprint of a series of papers which have appeared in *Household Words*. They possess most of the merits, and they are many, of the writer, and some of his defects, which are not a few. There is not a question but that they are amusing, so that, probably, the main object of the author is gained.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BREEZES OF EVENING. Part Song. The Words by JOHN F. WALLER, LLD.; the Music by CHARLES OBERTHUR. Wessel and Co.

The modern part-song has been introduced into this country from Germany, and is becoming one of our most popular forms of secular vocal harmony. It differs from the glee in this, that (like the madrigal) ought to be sung by a plurality of voices to each part; and it differs, both from the glee and the madrigal, in being more melodious, simple, and rhythmical, the principal part being the song, and the underparts being accompaniments.

This part-song of Herr Oberthür has much merit. He is an eminent musician, especially distinguished as a composer for, and a performer on, the harp, and the hand of a master may be perceived in everything he does. Some parts of this composition are charming; but he has spoiled it as a whole by his German propensity for laboured harmony and extraneous modulation. The passage, in particular, on page 8—where, after an excursion into the most remote keys, there is a return to the primary key by an extravagant enharmonic transition—is uncouth in the extreme. With much that is good, this part-song can never be popular.

HOME, SWEET HOME. Transcribed for the Pianoforte by W. VINCENT WALLACE. TWILIGHT. Romance, for the Pianoforte. By the same.—WARBLINGS AT EVE. Brilliant Morceau de Salon, for the Piano. By BRINLEY RICHARDS.—FAR ON THE DEEP BLUE SEA. Composed by J. R. THOMAS; Transcribed for the Pianoforte, by BRINLEY RICHARDS.—CHANT DES MONTAGNARDS. Tyrolienne, pour Piano. Composée par ADOLPHE SCHLESSER. Cocke and Co.

Of arrangements, transcriptions, &c., of vocal pieces for the pianoforte, there is no end. Their name is legion; and, out of the multitude with which the musical press daily groans, and which are of all degrees of merit, we can only pick a few of the most remarkable. Of these are the pieces named above. Mr. Vincent Wallace, among the other gifts of his versatile genius, is one of the finest pianists of the day, though he scarcely ever exhibits this acquirement in public; but he is a prolific writer for that instrument, and there is no composer whose pianoforte pieces are in higher favour in our drawing-rooms. Of this favour "Home, Sweet Home" and "Twilight" will assuredly partake. They are light, melodious, and brilliant; and, when nicely executed (for they are not things which can be scrambled through by beginners), they will never fail to please. Every word now said is equally applicable to the pianoforte music of Mr. Brinley Richards, who is universally recognised as one of our

most accomplished composers for the pianoforte, and whose numerous pieces are in the hands of all our best amateurs. "Warblings at Eve" has been suggested by the song of the nightingale, and its birdlike lightness is delicious. "Far on the deep blue sea" is a transcription (or, in other words, an adaptation to the pianoforte) of a newly-published ballad by Mr. J. R. Thomas, which has thus been turned into a very charming little "song without words."

M. Schlesser's "Chant des Montagnards" is a Tyrolienne air, full of the genuine Alpine rhythm and character. It is adapted to the piano with great taste and skill; and, being comparatively easy, the young player will find it a most agreeable exercise.

DOUZE ÉTUDES MÉLODIQUES ET BRILLANTES, pour le Piano. Composées par F. B. JEWSON. Schott and Co.

These twelve pianoforte studies form an important and valuable work. Mr. Jewson is a great master of the instrument, and, as a

poet; for both the music and the words, we observe, are from his pen. He is, like Mr. Thomas, an English musician, and does not borrow his style of melody and accompaniment from Italian and German operas, as so many of our countrymen do. "Priscilla" is founded on a remarkable passage in Longfellow's poem, "Miles Standish." Mr. Calkin, indeed, has not set Longfellow's hexameters to music, which would have been no easy task, but he has translated them into lyrical verses, and thus made a graceful as well as interesting song.

The words of Miss Masson's duet, "All yesterday I was spinning," are by Miss Adelaide Procter, the accomplished daughter of Barry Cornwall, whose lately-published poems have been so deservedly successful. The verses are the dreamy meditations of a solitary damsel, and, therefore, are not calculated to be the subject of a duet. Such considerations, indeed, are not much regarded by composers, and we have plenty of duets, gales, and madrigals with words in the singular number; but still, we think, greater attention to evident rhetorical propriety would be very desirable. Be this as it may, however, Miss Masson's duet is a fine composition. The melodies are flowing, and the parts are blended and interwoven with the skill to be expected from so excellent an artist.

HOMAGE TO HANDEL. No. 1, "The Messiah;" No. 2, "Dettingen Te Deum;" No. 3, "Israel in Egypt." Arranged for the Pianoforte by W. GOODBAN. Metzler and Co.

These are movements from the works of Handel, arranged as pieces for the pianoforte. No. 1, from "The Messiah," contains "Comfort ye, my people," "Every valley shall be exalted," and the chorus, "And the glory of the Lord." No. 2, from the "Dettingen Te Deum," contains "All the earth shall worship thee," and "To thee, Cherubim and Seraphim;" together with the air, "Come, ever-smiling Liberty," which being from "Judas Maccabeus" is at variance with the announcement in the title-page. No. 3, from "Israel in Egypt," contains "Moses and the Children of Israel," "The Horse and his Rider," and "The Hail-stone Chorus." Mr. Goodban's arrangements are masterly, and will give great pleasure to the lovers of Handel.

"HETTY" and "DINAH." Ballads from "Adam Bede." "THE TREES ARE IN BLOSSOM." Song. Written and composed by GEORGE LINLEY. Cramer and Co.

Mr. Linley is an indefatigable vocal composer, and his vein of pleasing and natural melody has for many years made his multitudinous songs welcome to the public. He writes verses, too, very agreeably. The two ballads said to be from "Adam Bede" are not to be found in that popular novel, but are written by Mr. Linley himself on subjects suggested by its perusal. The music of both has merit, but is too laboured, and not in his usual simple and unpretending style. "Hetty," in particular, is spoilt by an attempt to be fine and German—a piece of harmony not only clumsy and harsh, but technically incorrect, as it involves a flagrant *false relation*. The other song, "The trees are in blossom," is in Mr. Linley's own natural manner, and unexceptionable.

BUST OF THE PRINCE CONSORT, BY NOBLE.

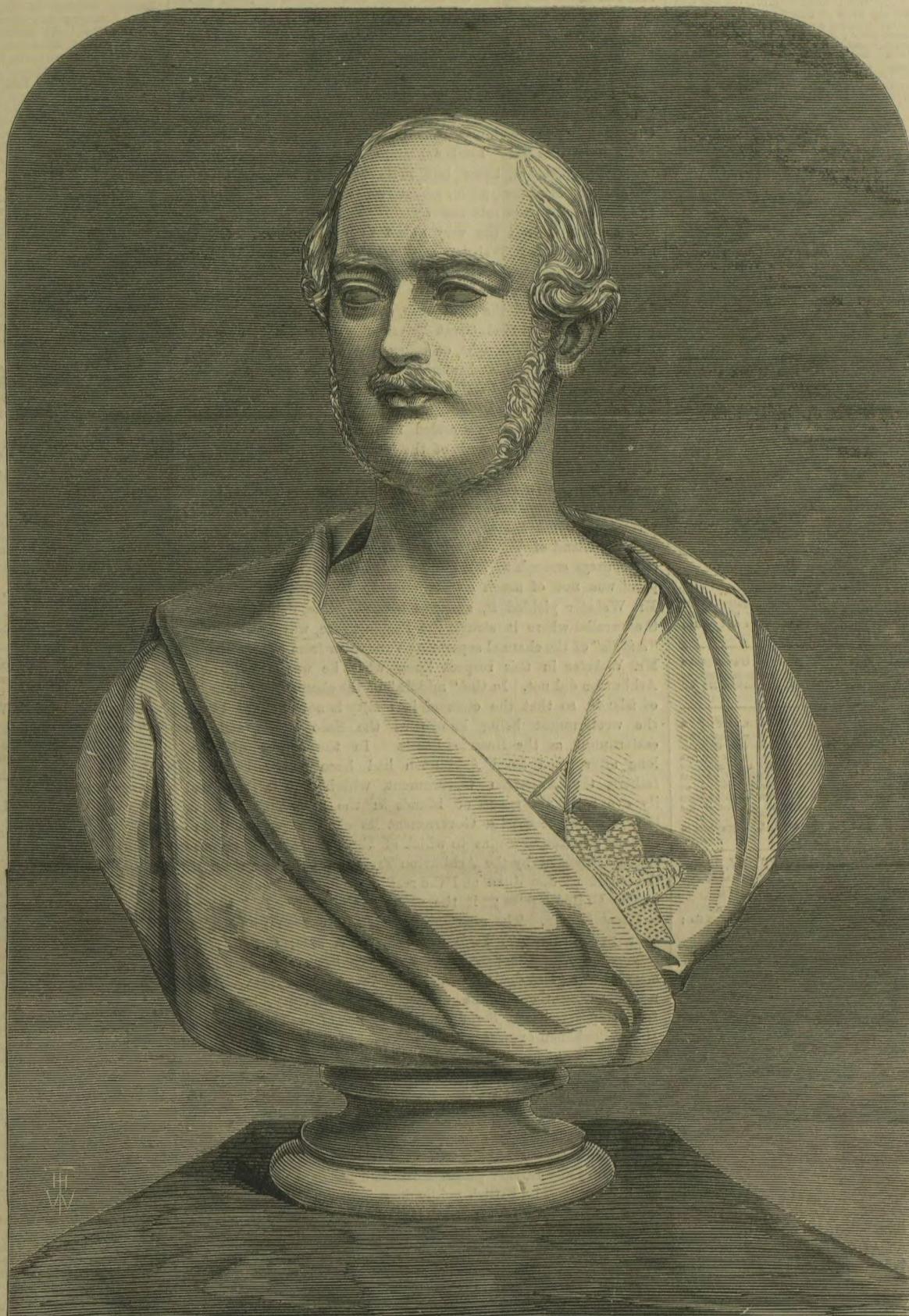
As an appropriate memorial of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition, the executive committee, under whom that magnificent and interesting enterprise was carried to fulfilment, have recently presented to the Corporation of Manchester a marble bust of the Prince Consort, by whose encouragement and support, in conjunction with the personal favour of her Majesty, the project was in the first instance introduced successfully to the public, and in whose presence the ceremony of its inauguration took place under circumstances of peculiar interest. The bust, which is by Mr. Noble, of Bruton-street, is remarkable for the admirable likeness and expression displayed in it, and for the simplicity observed in the treatment. The Prince is represented attired in simple drapery, which is broadly cast across the shoulders; the star of the Order of the Garter alone being added to indicate the presence of a personage of exalted position. The execution throughout is of the most masterly and finished character. At the present moment, when the illustrious original has so recently distinguished himself by the part taken by him in the severer walk of practical science at Aberdeen, this memorial of his sympathy for the poetic and refining influence of the arts of design will be viewed by our readers with double interest.

In another part of our Paper will be found a full report of the Prince's inaugural address at the British Association at Aberdeen on Wednesday week.

ROSLYN CHAPEL. BY JOHN CHASE.

MR. CHASE'S water-colour view of the "Interior of Roslyn Chapel," which was exhibited at the New Water-colour Society's Gallery, and has since been selected for purchase by one of the prizeholders of the London Art-Union, is a happy specimen of poetic treatment in architectural subjects. Pervaded by a dim religious light, it is as admirable for nice detail as for the general effect. The foliage-bound pillar on the left is that called "The Apprentices," the well-known tradition relating to which is commemorated by Scott in the following passage in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel":

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle,
Each one the holy vault does hold,
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle.
And each St. Clair was buried there
With candle, with book, and with knell
But the sea caves rung, and the wild waves sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.



BUST OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.—BY MATTHEW NOBLE.

composer for it, has gained many laurels. We have met with nothing more improving for the young pianists than these studies. They embrace all the delicacies of the instrument, and illustrate the proper mode of fingering every variety of passage; especial pains being taken to exemplify the legato, or cantabile style of playing, at once the greatest difficulty and the greatest beauty of the pianoforte. The studies, moreover, independently of their instructive properties, are very excellent music, and will be found attractive as well as useful. The fourth, in E major, would make a charming and expressive Italian song; and the eighth, in E minor, is a rapid and brilliant tarantella, full of Neapolitan impetuosity. We may remark, by the way, that a French title-page to an English musical work is not always, as people are apt to think, a piece of affectation. Though printed and published in London, a work like this is for the foreign as well as the English market; and Messrs. Schott and Co. are foreign booksellers, who have special relations with the Continent.

HAPPY BE THY DREAMS. Ballad. FAR ON THE DEEP BLUE SEA. Song. Words by J. E. CARPENTER; music by J. R. THOMAS.—LIFE'S SUNNY HOURS. Ballad. PRISCILLA. Ballad. Written and composed by JOSEPH CALKIN.—ALL YESTERDAY I WAS SPINNING. The words by Miss ADELAIDE PROCTER; the music by ELIZABETH MASSON.

Mr. Thomas's two songs are charming. They are flowing and graceful, and at the same time perfectly English. The accentuation of the notes enables the words to be spoken with clearness and propriety, while the melody is neither deformed by Italian Verdiisms nor the harmony by German crudities. "Far on the deep blue sea," as our readers have observed, is one of the pieces mentioned above as having been transcribed for the pianoforte by Mr. Brinley Richards, an emphatic testimony to its excellence.

"Life's Sunny Hours" and "Priscilla" are exceedingly pleasing specimens of Mr. Joseph Calkin's talents as a composer as well as a

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 25.—14th Sunday after Trinity. Porson died, 1808.
 MONDAY, 26.—Cyprian. Old Holy Rood. New Moon, 1h. 56m. p.m.
 TUESDAY, 27.—Order of Jesuits founded, 1540.
 WEDNESDAY, 28.—New River completed, 1613. [Kars, 1855.
 THURSDAY, 29.—St. Michael. Michaelmas Day. Defeat of Russians at FRIDAY, 30.—St. Jerome. [1855.
 SATURDAY, Oct. 1.—Remigius. Thanksgiving for victory at Sebastopol.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1850.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 37 1	2 1 25	1 47 2	7 2 27	2 47 3	7 3 27	3 47 4
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 6	4 24	4 45	5 2			

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN, under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will open for the season on MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, with, for the first time on the English stage, Meyerbeer's highly popular Opera of DINORAH, arrangements having been made for the production expressly with the eminent composer by the management of the Royal English Opera. Its representation will be characterised by all the scenic and dramatic effects that marked its progress during the Royal Italian Opera season. The libretto of the English version of "Dinorah" is by Henry Chorley, Esq. A BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT. For the accommodation of families visiting the theatre, the management have arranged that a limited number of Private Boxes are reserved, to hold four persons, at £1 5s. nightly; on the First Tier, at £1 ls.; on the Second Tier, 10s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear as Rosalind in *AS YOU LIKE IT* on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday Miss Reynolds will appear as Miss Hardcastle in *SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER*; Tom Lumpkin, Mr. Buckstone. Friday and Saturday, Miss Amy Sedgwick as Miss Dorilion in *WIVES AS THEY WERE* AND *MAIDS AS THEY ARE*. After the every Evening THE RIFLE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. B. White, and Mrs. S. Fitzwilliam. Concluding with the Ballet of HALLOWEEN, by the Leclercs.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE OPENS SATURDAY, OCT. 1. New Comedy, WIDOW'S WEDDING. New Burlesque, VIRGINIUS; or, the Trials of a Fond Papa. To conclude with A DEAD SHOT. Reduced Prices. Pit, One Shilling.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES every evening during the Week. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to commence with THE BOHEMIAN GIRL; Thaddeus, Mr. Sims Reeves; Arline, Mrs. Sims Reeves. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday an Opera, in which Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves will perform.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, Oct. 1.—Monday, open at nine. Great Fountains and entire Series of Water-works. Tuesday to Friday, open at ten. Wednesday, Great Fountains, Balloon Ascent, Concert, &c. Admission each day, One Shilling. Children under twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at ten. Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season-ticket holders admitted free. Sundays, open at 1.30 to shareholders gratuitously by ticket.

M'CULLUM'S GREAT ANGLO-SAXON CIRCUS, ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—Almost an entire change of performance. New and interesting attractions. Two performances daily, commencing at Three and Eight p.m. N.B. On and after Monday, October 3, the Hours of Performances will be changed to Two and Half-past Seven.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open, Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. Bachofner, F.C.S.

VERDIS OPERA of MACBETH.—The Music of this Opera, now produced for the first time in this Country, is sung nightly at the CANTE EBURY-HALL CONCERTS. The celebrated Infant Delepiere family of violinists, also over night. Comic vocalists—Messrs. George Hodson (the Irish comedian and mimic), W. T. Grimes, and E. W. Mackney.

THE SISTERS "SOPHIA and ANNIE" will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at CHESTER, September 26; ST. HELEN'S, 27; WIGAN, 28; LIVERPOOL, October 1.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large Line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed as soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subsriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or £3 13s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings will be sent for inspection anywhere in London.

Specimens may be seen, and Prospects obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 8, Gate-street, Lincoln-inn-fields, London.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The Committee of this Institution earnestly appeal to the public for pecuniary assistance to aid them to meet the present heavy demands on the limited funds of the Society.

THOMAS BABBING, Chairman.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy-Chairman.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. Willis and Co.; Courts and Co.; Herries and Co.; and at the office of the Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Guide to the Coasts of Devon and Cornwall | Revue Internationale Mensuelle for August
 By M. Walcott. E. Stanford.
 A Guide to the Coasts of Hants and Dorset | Routledge and Co.
 By M. Walcott. E. Stanford.
 A Guide to the Coast of Kent. By M. Walcott. E. Stanford.
 A Guide to the Coast of Sussex. By M. Walcott. Stanford.
 Little Tour in Ireland. By an Oxonian. With Illustrations by John Leech. Bradbury and Co.
 Handbook of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. By Mrs. W. Fison. Longman and Co.
 Journal of the Statistical Society of London, for September. J. W. Parker and Son.
 Moore's National Alms. Edited by C. W. Glover. Longman and Co.
 Realities of Paris Life. By the Author of "Flemish Interiors." Three volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

Rev. August
 Fowler, Paris.
 Staunton's Edition of Shakespeare. Part 42.
 Suggestions for a Revision of the Prayer-book. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
 The British Soldier in India. By F. J. Mouat. R.C. Lepage and Co.
 The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 The Knapsack for Septuagint. Review Office. The Quakers, or Friends; their Rise and Decline. Sampson Son and Co.
 The Two Homes. By W. Mathews. Three volumes. Smith, Elder, and Co.
 The Fern Collector's Album; a Descriptive Folia for Natural Specimens of the Principal Ferns found in Great Britain; with Explanatory Remarks to Aid the Collector in Recognising the Different Species, &c. Hardwicke.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Last Week, September 17, consisting of the NUMBER, SUPPLEMENT, and COLOURED ENGRAVING of the GREAT EASTERN AT SEA, has been reprinted, and will continue on Sale until October 1. Price 10d. Unstamped; 1s. Stamped.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Next Week, Oct. 1, will contain several fine ENGRAVINGS in connection with the MEETING of the BRITISH ASSOCIATION at ABERDEEN.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850.

THE mercenary politicians, and all that portion of the press of the United States which is conducted by Irishmen or Roman Catholic Scotchmen, have always some subject of dispute with Great Britain—some grievance, great or small, which they nurse till they fancy they can make what they call "political capital" out of it. It is generally towards the close of a Presidential term, and when the country is beginning to bestir itself for the election of a new chief magistrate, that such subjects of dispute are disinterred. The object is to catch votes, and principally the votes of the Irish, who, being governed by their priests and voting in the lump, are often able to turn the scale in places where the contending Democrats and Republicans are pretty evenly balanced. Sometimes it is a question of Central America and the Isthmus of Panama—sometimes it is the Right of Search—sometimes the Foreign Enlistment Act—sometimes an alleged or altogether imaginary insult to the "star-spangled banner"—sometimes a disputed right to fish in the Bay of Fundy—and sometimes a boundary line in British America, which these fiery Hibernians and Scotch renegades make use of for this purpose, and by means of which they endeavour to excite animosity in the American mind against the British Government and people. As was to have been expected at the present time, when the political agitation

that precedes the nomination of candidates for the Presidency has fairly commenced, a grievance of the kind has been discovered, and all the stump orators, and the second-rate newspapers, headed by one particular New York journal (of which the existence is felt by all respectable Americans to be a public nuisance and disgrace, but which is neither owned nor edited by an American), are in full cry against this country on the subject of the island of San Juan, and abetting a General supposed to be legally in command of an United States' force in his violent seizure of this disputed territory. The British people and press will not, we are certain, be swayed in their judgment of this sudden difficulty by the bad temper and bad taste displayed on the other side, but will form their opinion entirely on the merits, leaving the blusterers to their own devices, and supporting the Government in its attempts to end the business peaceably and honourably, and once for all.

The question is by no means a new one, but dates from the year 1846, when Great Britain sent a very good-natured and honest, but most easy and incompetent, negotiator to settle the Oregon boundary, which at that time threatened to involve the two countries in war. Lord Ashburton, the Ambassador chosen upon the occasion, knew but little of American geography, while the Minister with whom he had to deal, the late Daniel Webster, one of the clearest-headed men of his time and country, if not the very ablest man in America, knew all about it. Daniel Webster was astute and "smart." Lord Ashburton was confiding, but not "smart," in the American sense of the term. He was only "clever," that is, amiable and good-natured; and the result was, that Daniel Webster was too much for him, and that Great Britain lost a large portion of the State of Maine which ought, on every consideration—geographical, political, commercial, and moral—to have belonged to Canada, and which was marked as Canadian in maps known to the United States' Government and in Mr. Webster's possession, but which maps were studiously concealed from the knowledge of Lord Ashburton. Another result of the treaty was that the boundary-line of the British possessions in Oregon was fixed at the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Had the boundary-line been continued in this parallel it would have given the United States a small southern portion of the large and valuable island of Vancouver; and Lord Ashburton had sagacity and courage enough to insist upon possession of the whole. The point was not of much consequence to the United States, and Mr. Webster yielded it, and the boundary-line, deflecting from the parallel where it struck the Pacific shore, was fixed at the "middle" of the channel separating Vancouver from the Continent.

Mr. Webster in this respect knew what he was about—Lord Ashburton did not. In the "middle" of the channel lies a cluster of islands, so that the channel in reality is not one, but two—the westernmost being known as the Haro Strait, and the easternmost as the Rosario Strait. In the course of time, long after good Lord Ashburton had been gathered to his fathers, the American Government, which had always had its eye upon the group of islands in the mid-channel, began to urge upon the British Government its claim to possess them; and the question arose as to which of the two channels was the channel intended by the Ashburton Treaty. If the westernmost, the island of San Juan and the rest of the group would belong to the United States; if the easternmost, they would belong to Great Britain. The negotiations that have been in progress have never been very hotly urged by either side; but the news received during the present week—which has excited very little alarm, but a great deal of surprise—is that the American Government, acting through its officer, General Harney, has taken forcible possession of San Juan in the name of the United States. If Mr. Buchanan avow this deed, and hold himself responsible, the act will amount to nothing less than a declaration of war against this country. We think, however, in spite of all the bluster of the American press, that Mr. Buchanan will do nothing of the kind, and that General Harney will be ordered to withdraw his force. His act, whether his own or that of his Government, is one of gratuitous mischief, and must be disavowed or explained away before any further progress can be made in the settlement of the dispute. The British public does not care one straw about the island of San Juan; and, if the Americans want it, Mr. Buchanan has only to recall General Harney and his men, and submit the whole case to the common sense of General Cass and Lord Lyons at Washington. It could be settled, we should think, in five minutes; and if the group of islands were yielded to the United States we do not believe that three people in Great Britain would be either aggrieved or dissatisfied. It is evident, however, from this and from many other circumstances, that American statesmen have got into a very bad habit of attempting to bully this country, and that some day or other they may, if they continue to indulge in it, at Irish or any other instigation, create a real difficulty which Americans and Englishmen would equally have reason to deplore.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of this association at Bradford, on the 10th of October and five following days, are, we are assured by the *Leeds Mercury*, almost completed, and will be soon officially announced. In the meantime we may state that it is expected the Earl of Shaftesbury, the president, will deliver the opening address in the evening of Monday, the 10th, in St. George's Hall; and that Lord Brougham, who has accepted the office of permanent president of the council of the association, will deliver his address on the following morning, reviewing the progress of the association and the leading questions of interest that have arisen during the past year. The presidents of the five sections or departments will give their addresses in St. George's Hall on each day, beginning on Tuesday, previous to the members betaking themselves to their several departments. There will be one evening exclusively devoted to a meeting of the working classes. We understand the papers already sent in are very numerous and important, and their number is daily increasing. Nearly two hundred invitations, including sixteen to foreign embassies in connection with the International Association, have been issued to the most eminent working members, and a large majority of the replies are in the affirmative.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The autumnal meeting of this body of Dissenters has just been held at Aberdare, in Wales, at which about 500 Nonconformist ministers and laymen from various parts of the country were present, including among the latter Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., the Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax. The business commenced on Monday, and lasted until Friday, the sittings of the conference being continued from day to day.

The Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, and formerly Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, died at Coblenz, on Wednesday week, in his seventy-first year.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Balmoral, in the enjoyment of excellent health. On Wednesday evening her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Alice, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Emily Cathcart, drove to Morven, and ascended the hill on ponies. The Prince Consort left Balmoral at one o'clock for Banchory House, near Aberdeen, to be present at the meeting of the British Association on the following day. The Prince of Wales went out deer-stalking, and the Count of Flanders enjoyed the sport of grouse-shooting.

On Thursday evening the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses Alice and Helena, and attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. R. Bruce, drove to Altnaguisach, and then rode to Lochnagar. The Count of Flanders went out deer-stalking, and Prince Arthur drove to the Linn of Dee. The Prince Consort returned from Aberdeen this evening.

On Friday evening the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders, drove to Braemar. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking. The Earl of Elgin closed his visit to her Majesty, and left the Castle to attend a Cabinet Council in London.

On Saturday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Louisa, and attended by Lady Churchill, drove to Altnaguisach. The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Count of Flanders went out deer-stalking. The Royal dinner party included the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Count of Flanders, Lord John Russell, Mrs. and Miss Farquharson of Invercauld, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

On Sunday the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, and the Prince of Wales attended Divine service in the parish church of Craithie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

On Monday the Queen gave a ball at the castle. The following had the honour of receiving invitations:—The Earl and Countess of Fife, Lord Macduff and Lady Anne Macduff, the Countess of Kinnoull, Miss Rowley, Mr. and Lady Louise Brooke, Sir Maxwell and Lady Wallace, the Master of Lovat, Colonel and Mrs. Dalrymple, Miss Ricardo, Miss Stapleton, Mr. Kennedy Erskine, Captain Williams, Hon. H. Duncan, Sir Alexander Banerman, Hon. A. Fraser, Mr. and two Misses Farquharson (of Invercauld), Lieutenant-Col. Farquharson, Earl and Countess of Caithness, Colonel the Hon. and Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. and two Misses Dundas Durham (of Largs), Lord Listowel, Captain Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell and the Misses Russell, Hon. Mrs. Dudley Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Mr. Hawkes, Sir Charles, Lady, and Miss Phipps, Sir James and Lady Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Clerk, Major Browne and two officers of the 93rd Regiment, and Dr. Robertson.

On Thursday the Queen received at Balmoral the leading members of the British Association who had been assembled at Aberdeen during the preceding week.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent continues pretty well in health. Her Royal Highness remains at Frogmore.

The Duke of Somerset arrived at his official residence at the Admiralty on Saturday morning from Devonport, expressly to attend the Cabinet Council.

The Earl of Elgin has left Fenton's Hotel on his return to Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore passed through Bath last Friday on their way to Pencarrow, Cornwall, on a visit to Lady Molesworth.

The marriage of the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, with Lady Louisa Hamilton, is appointed to take place on the 3rd of November.

Viscount Palmerston has returned to his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Lord and Lady Chelmsford left town early in the week, accompanied by the Hon. Miss Thesiger, on a tour of visits in Scotland.

Lord Ebury left town on Saturday on a visit to his Excellency the British Ambassador at the Court of the Tuilleries.

Lord Stanley has joined the Earl and Countess of Derby and the family circle at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, from a tour of visits in Ireland.

Lady Peel has left Whitehall-gardens for Lowestoft, Norfolk.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald with the Hon. Miss Blake, daughter of Lord and Lady Wallcourt, is appointed to take place on Monday, the 26th inst.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left London for Penmauer, Conway, North Wales.

Sir G. Cornwall Lewis has left town for Harpton Court, Radnorshire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Dr. Vaughan retires this term from the head mastership of Harrow, after fifteen years service in that capacity.

Sir Maurice Berkeley has subscribed £100 to the Bristol Cathedral Alterations Fund.

The church dedicated to St. John Baptist at Myndtown, Salop, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday, having been repaired and re-opened at a cost exceeding £200.

On Friday week the picturesque village of Ham, at the entrance of Dovedale, witnessed a joyous celebration of the anniversary of the re-consecration of the parish church, restored in 1856.

Bradford Church, near Taunton, was reopened on Thursday week by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, having recently undergone very extensive improvements at a considerable cost, the principal portion of which has been magnificently defrayed by Mr. Alexander Adair, of Hatherston Park.

The Rev. William Edward Green, who has recently been appointed to Trinity Church, Lambeth, has been presented by the parishioners of Lee, Kent, of which place he has been for five years Curate, with a handsome silver inkstand and a purse containing a hundred guineas.

It is announced that the Rev. R. B. M. Bonnor, Canon of St. Asaph, and Vicar of Ruabon, Denbighshire, has been appointed Dean of St. Asaph, in the room of the late Dean Clough.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last Saturday morning Ivy-lane and Paternoster-row were the scene of a great conflagration, which either entirely or partially destroyed the premises of several of the leading publishers.

The dividend of £4 10s. for the half-year declared at the meeting of proprietors of the Bank of England, held on the 15th inst., was on Tuesday confirmed by ballot.

William Denbigh Sloper Marshall, the *soi-disant* "Captain Harrison," was convicted of bigamy at the Central Criminal Court on Monday, and sentenced to four years penal servitude.

On Friday week a swimming match took place, for the championship and a purse of £60, between Beckwith, the present champion, and Walker, from Hammersmith to Putney. Beckwith had the advantage throughout, and won by more than a hundred yards.

On Friday week, as a man named Blundell was assisting to unload a tree from a timber-carriage in Hyde Park, the chain which held it suddenly gave way, and the lever flew up, throwing the deceased thirty feet high. He fell to the ground with a frightful crash, and though every assistance was rendered, he expired at St. George's Hospital.

The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week was as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 5061; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4959; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 700; one students' evening, Wednesday, 26; total, 10,816.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—The latest news shows the men still obstinately holding out, and obtaining more support than ever from their fellows. The amount paid in at the usual meeting of the delegates on Tuesday was £292; on Monday they had received an additional sum—the Saturday night contributions from the provinces—of £295. There was also a meeting of the masters on Tuesday, as customary, when it was reported that 4242 hands had come in under the declaration. Very few of these, however, are from the original lock-outs.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 802 boys and 865 girls (in all 1607 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1506.—The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1092. Excluding the deaths by cholera in the corresponding weeks of the two years 1849 and 1854, it will be found that the number now returned differs not very materially from that which the average rate of mortality near the middle of September in the last ten years would have produced.

AT GUILDFORD, on Wednesday, Mr. David Hughes, lately carrying on business as an attorney at 13, Gresham-street, City, who absconded from his creditors in July, 1858, leaving behind him liabilities to the extent of about £200,000, was brought up on a warrant and placed at the bar for examination before Alderman Lawrence, the presiding magistrate, charged with non-surrender to the fat issued against him in Bankruptcy. After some discussion the case was adjourned for a week. Mr. Hughes was captured by Brett, a detective sergeant of the City force, in the colony of Victoria, in Australia.

NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAINS.—A clock tower, with three drinking fountains attached, is about to be erected at the expense of some of the residents of South Hackney, on the hitherto unsightly piece of ground known as "the Triangle." The building will be of Bradford-on-Avon stone, in the style of the florid Gothic period. It will be forty-five feet high, with three drinking fountains, at alternate angles, and troughs at a short distance. The clock (presented by Mr. Fairer, a tradesman) will have three illuminated dials, four feet in diameter. The water will be supplied from a well sunk under the centre, and raised by the machinery of the clock.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday an announcement was issued by the churchwardens, and distributed among those who attended the parish church, which seems to promise that the disturbances which have for many years past prevailed in this parish will cease. The announcement, signed by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Dowsett, the churchwardens, stated that the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, had agreed with the vestry that the whole matter should be referred to the Bishop of London for mediation, and requested the parishioners not to interrupt the services in any way during the progress of the arbitration. The morning service was performed by the Rev. A. H. Macdonochie, the curate of the parish, who wore the ordinary vestments, and preached a sermon from the words of St. Luke's Gospel, "Who is my neighbour?" The afternoon and evening services were noisy as usual.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.—Wednesday being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, and several members of the Common Council, in conformity with annual custom, attended at Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, for the purpose of listening to the speeches of the Grecians. The procession moved in the first instance to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where Divine service was performed. On reaching the Great Hall the visitors were loudly cheered. Shortly afterwards the orators proceeded with their duty, the orations being delivered from a dais in the centre of the hall. The following is the programme of the day's proceedings:—Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell, senior Grecian and scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, delivered the first oration, which was a Latin prologue. Mr. Herbert Martyn Eudo Tattershall, the fourth Grecian, who is about proceeding to Queen's College, Cambridge, delivered the Greek oration. Mr. Albert Henry Allen Poulton, scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, delivered the English oration. Mr. Alfred Maitland Wood, third Grecian, Mathematical Medallist, and *Times* Scholar, 1859, who is proceeding to Trinity College, Cambridge, delivered the French oration. The Latin oration was by Mr. John Webster, fifth Grecian, who is proceeding to Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Greek Iambics, translated from "Richard III." by Mr. John Webb Hickson, sixth Grecian; Latin hexameters, "Ticinus Fluvius," Richard's prize composition, by Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell, first Grecian; Latin Alcaics, translation from "The Bride of Abydos," by Mr. Frank Machin, eighth Grecian; Greek Sapphics, translation of "The Flight of Xerxes" by Mr. Arthur Fenning Millet, seventh Grecian; English poem, "The Alps," by Mr. Alfred Maitland Wood, third Grecian. The exertions of the whole of the students were most creditable to them. At the close of the orations the customary collection in aid of the University expenses of the students was made, and the boys en masse sang the National Anthem. The Lord Mayor and civic dignitaries were loudly cheered as they left the hall.

SACRILEGE.—Richard Dixon, beadle of St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, was placed at the bar of the Westminster Police Court on Monday, charged with robbing the poor-box under very peculiar circumstances. For a long time past complaints have been made by the occupiers of sittings and others attending St. Michael's Church of the losses sustained by them in the sacred edifice. Not only have upwards of sixty Church Services disappeared, but numberless cloaks, umbrellas, gloves, handkerchiefs, pencil-cases, scent-bottles, purses, and other miscellaneous property belonging to the congregation, have been stolen. Sir George Grey and Sir Richard Mayne's pews were broken open to get possession of their books; and, in order to bring the offenders to justice, Sergeant Smith, of the detective police, was instructed by Sir Richard to take the matter in hand. Sergeant Smith said that, immediately after Divine service on Sunday morning, he concealed himself in the gallery, where he could, unobserved, command a perfect view of the box. Shortly after two the prisoner entered by the north door, and, having closed and bolted it, shook a money-box a the north entrance; he next came into the body of the church towards the vestry-room, and shook the box at the south door. Having done that, he proceeded to a cupboard, whence he took a chisel, a hammer, a piece of thin wood, and a glue-pot, and, taking off his coat and hat, struck a lucifer match and lighted a wax taper which he had with him. He then went to the box at the south entrance and took some money from it. The officer produced the box, and exhibited the ingenious mode of operation practised by the prisoner to open it. The front of the box is ornamented and secured with scroll ironwork, which underlays the bottom; the iron having been cut across at about two inches up, can, by the withdrawal of a small nail, be removed on one side, by which means an interstice can be made between the bottom and front of the box large enough to admit a slip of wood a quarter of an inch thick, and thus money in the bottom can be swept out. The prisoner, having taken the money in the mode described, applied the wax taper to a portion of the ironwork to warm it, and then applying the glue brush, and hammering the bottom again tight, left the box as apparently secure as before. After the prisoner had fastened the bottom of the box, witness quietly went from his hiding place, and had got near the accused before he saw him. The prisoner, who was very much startled, said he was a fallen man, and implored God's assistance; he admitted his guilt, but begged hard that witness would not say anything about it. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association had a very pleasant expedition on Friday week to Highclere Castle, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon. Among the visitors were the Countess of Portsmouth, Sir Richard Bethell, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, Hon. P. P. Bouvier, &c. A splendid luncheon was served in the new hall, and a military band was stationed on the lawn. The buildings and beautiful grounds were then inspected, and the lovely and picturesque views of the surrounding neighbourhood greatly admired. When the company were leaving they all assembled in a circle in front of the castle, and Mr. Pettigrew moved a vote of thanks to his Lordship. The Earl of Carnarvon, in returning thanks, spoke of the usefulness of the society, and said the people in the neighbourhood were greatly indebted to them for coming into that locality and giving them the benefit of their great architectural knowledge. The association then proceeded to Reading, where they were received by the mayor and corporation. They proceeded to Mr. Hounslow's house, in Minster-street, to inspect the room where Queen Elizabeth slept, and whose coat of arms still remains in the panel. They afterwards assembled in the Townhall, where Mr. Pettigrew read a paper on "The Antiquities of Reading."

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Monday afternoon the first turf of the "extension" of the railway to the harbour of Banff was cut by Dr. Whyte, amid a goodly number of spectators.

Several bullocks strayed on to the Hastings Railway one day last week and were killed by a train. The same fate attended two other bullocks near Winchelsea which had also strayed on the line.

A new line of railway to Redditch, constructed by an independent company, and branching out of the Bristol and Birmingham line between the latter town and Bromsgrove, was opened for traffic on Monday.

On Monday a general meeting of journeymen shoemakers took place in Bury, in consequence of an application having been made to the masters for an advance of wages equal to about ten per cent. Without an exception the masters consented to grant the proposed advance.

A very interesting collection of objects of antiquity, many of them bearing upon early Scottish history, is now open at Aberdeen, commencing with the early Pictish or Stone period. The exhibition has been visited by many of the members and associates of the British Association.

A gentleman of Brighton, named Robert G. Visick, committed suicide on Thursday week by taking strychnine. The deceased was formerly in business as a chemist. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Mr. Andrews, the extensive carriage-manufacturer of Southampton, took all his workmen, with their wives and families, on Thursday week, for a day's pleasure in the New Forest. Upwards of 200 sat down to dinner, under a marquee, erected near "Rufus's Stone," a highly picturesque and delightful spot, and were subsequently provided with tea.

The total takes of herrings at the stations on the Moray Firth during the season just concluded amounted to 190,515 barrels. This shows a falling off of 89,000 barrels as compared with the average of the past ten years, and a decline of 56,000 barrels upon last year. Markets in the meantime are firm.

Some men, while engaged dredging in the Mersey on Tuesday, fished up an old gun, a 28-pounder, which is supposed to have belonged to the man-of-war brig *Pelican*, which upwards of ninety years ago capsized in the Mersey. The "old gun" was covered with a soft earth, which in some places had the appearance of becoming fossilised. Several rare specimens of shell were found adhering to the old war missile.

The Padtham weavers resumed work conditionally on Monday. There still appears to be a doubt whether the executive committee has obtained the Blackburn standard list of prices, and a fortnight's trial has to be given in order to test terms on which work has been resumed. The sums received on Monday as contributions to the operatives amounted to upwards of £400.

THE LATE BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND THE INFIRMARY.—We learn from the *Manchester Guardian* that the receipts arising from all sources in the late festival at Bradford amount to £5970, and the balance which remains, after paying all expenses, with the exception of the £270 as the charge of the St. George's Hall Company, and a certain per centage upon a portion of the receipts, is upwards of £1100; so that the surplus for the Bradford Infirmary will be more than £700. The result, when compared with that of the previous festival in 1856, when there was a clear loss of more than £800, is quite satisfactory to the friends of the Bradford Infirmary.

THE COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—The adjourned inquiry into the late fatal collision which took place on the 14th, at the Slough station, by which Thomas Treacher, the guard of the goods train, was killed, was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. G. A. Charsly, deputy coroner for South Bucks. A great many witnesses were examined to show whether the signal-lights were correctly worked on the morning of the accident, but the evidence was of such a contradictory nature that the jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of "Homicide by misadventure."

THE EDINBURGH ANNUITY TAX VICTIM.—Mr. Brown, has been released from confinement in Calton Gaol, in consequence of the payment of his share of the impost by his friends of the United Presbyterian Church. His release was preceded by a great public meeting, rarely equalled in Edinburgh for numbers and enthusiasm, at which the conduct of the Established clergy of the city of Edinburgh—"in opposing all the plans which have ever been proposed for the abolition or mitigation of the tax, and in permitting their agents and officers to enforce payment by the cruel and inhuman use of handcuffs and knives, and by imprisonments"—was declared to have "brought discredit on religion, and frequently disturbed the peace of the community."

A LANDSLIP.—A landslip has recently taken place at Warden Point, on the north-east end of the Isle of Sheppey, which has placed the ancient church of that parish in danger, as the east end of the church is only forty-one feet from the edge of the cliff. Several parts of the land (pasture), with rows of large trees, hurdle-fences, and hedges, have dropped down, and the trees stand with the hedges, hurdles, &c., perfectly upright; other trees are inclined towards the sea, and others are quite reversed: the immense roots, the growth of many years, are turned upwards, but not a single tree is buried by the soil. The land for some considerable distance south-east of the church is still opening in large chasms, varying from three inches to three feet, and in depth from three to thirty feet.

THE WELSH REVIVAL.—Religious excitement (we are informed by the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*) still prevails in the neighbourhood of Bangor, Carnarvonshire. Immense religious meetings were held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last week, by the Calvinistic Methodists. On Wednesday the meeting commenced at six o'clock in the morning, a second meeting was held at eight, another at ten, one at two, one at five, and another at seven. At the meetings which were held in the middle of the day it was estimated that there were about 20,000 present—7000 coming from the isle of Anglesea alone! The vast multitude began to arrive at Bangor as early as five o'clock in the morning, having walked by that time a great number of miles; and most of them were laden with chairs, stools, and other sitting conveniences. The meetings throughout were of the orderly character, and no one was observed to have symptoms similar to those experienced by the Irish people at their revivals.

MEETING OF THE CHESHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday week the annual meeting of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was held at Sandbach. The prizes offered by the local committee, in addition to those offered by the society, were numerous, and the result was the most successful show the society has ever held. There was a great number of entries, and in every department excellence was the chief characteristic. Several animals to which first prizes were awarded at the late show of the Manchester and Liverpool Society received second-class prizes at this show. The exhibition of cheese was tolerably large, the first prize being carried off by Mr. Peter Wright, of Church Minshull, near Middlewich, Cheshire, who was only "highly commended" at Liverpool. The money taken for admission to the show amounted to £185 10s. Viscount Cobham was seen on the show-ground in the course of the day. The dinner was held at the George Hotel, under the presidency of Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Heath. Upwards of two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, and among others Lord Crewe, J. Tollemache, Esq., M.P., T. S. Humberston, Esq., M.P., Colonel Wilbraham, C.B., &c.

A GOVERNESS'S LAWSUIT.—At the Tunbridge Wells Police Court, on Friday week, Mdlle. Lafarque, a French governess, sued Mrs. Porter for £18 15s., arrears of salary and damage. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that she had been engaged at a salary of £45 a year and £5 for the laundry. In July Mrs. Porter and her family went down for the summer to a farmhouse at Brenchley, belonging to a Mrs. Hocking. Here the plaintiff involved herself in a series of quarrels with Mrs. Hocking and the servants. The defendant told plaintiff that if she would leave she would pay her a quarter's salary up to October 12. This plaintiff declined to accept, saying she was entitled to another quarter's wages or notice. Mrs. Porter then offered her £12 10s., which she also declined. Mrs. Porter consulted Mr. Cripps, who offered the plaintiff £5 10s. as payment of wages. £6 5s. has been paid into court more than was offered to the plaintiff. The suit was for the wages up to the time of dismissal, and for damages for wrongful dismissal. Evidence was taken at some length, but the Judge eventually decided in favour of the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiff had been extremely violent in her behaviour.

LORD PALMERSTON TURNING THE FIRST TURF OF A RAILROAD.—On Tuesday the ceremony of turning the first sod of a line of railway to be constructed between Andover and Redbridge was performed by Lord Palmerston. The ceremonial took place in a field near Romsey, in the occupation of Mr. Chandler, just outside of the park at Broadlands, the seat of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Pierce, the engineer, presented him with a handsome spade and pickaxe of mahogany and polished steel, with which the noble Lord dexterously dug up the required fragment of earth, which he deposited in a wheelbarrow, also formed of mahogany, and bearing on one side the arms of the company, on the other those of the town of Andover, and in the centre those of Lord Palmerston, in polished steel. His Lordship wheeled the barrow along a wooden platform, at the end of which he deposited the load and then trundled it back amidst some laughter and loud cheering. A salute was then fired from a battery of field guns, and the crowded assembly signified their sympathy with the ceremonial act by loud and continued cheering. When this had subsided Lord Palmerston delivered a brief address. The Rev. E. Avery Moore, the Vicar of Romsey, then offered up an appropriate prayer. Mr. Etwall invited Lord and Lady Palmerston and the ladies and gentlemen present to a déjeuner, which was laid out in a spacious marquee in the park at Broadlands. On the health of Lord Palmerston being drunk, his Lordship made a pleasant speech on the subject of railways. Several other toasts connected with the object of the meeting of the day followed, the last being "Lady Palmerston and the Ladies," which was responded to by Lord Palmerston in his usual felicitous vein.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

INCIDENTS are rare, at this period, though a more important "situation" than that of the great Italian question has not been chronicled for many a year. The Duchies which have been liberated from the sway of the Austrian satraps have formally declared that they will not accede to that portion of the Villafranca arrangement which stipulated for the restoration of the exiled tyrants, and have demanded to be annexed to Sardinia. This Austria will not hear. France is silent, but her silence is atoned for by the utterance of King Victor Emmanuel, who dares not accept the proffered territory. The project of the Tuilleries to form a new kingdom in Italy, and place a member of the Napoleon family on the throne, is being discussed everywhere but in France. That the Emperor designs to bring this plan to bear seems certain, but men wait to see how he will effect it. Italy's strength is in her peace and order, and in the prolonging of the present condition of things to the utmost extent. Europe is gradually accustoming herself to see freedom in Italy, and the sight produces a favourable impression upon her, and an unwillingness to have any disturbance of what promises to work well. But it is not for the interest of either of the despots that this should go on, and we shall be as much rejoiced as surprised if some early explosion of prepared ingredients do not afford an excuse for some form of interference with the new liberties. Perhaps, however, it may be afforded on the Romagna side, in case the Pope's assassinating bands, now being largely reinforced to be let loose upon the people, should be crushed by Garibaldi. In fact, poor Italy is being watched with a vigilance that makes her game a very hard one, but at present she is playing it nobly.

Pope Perugia has recovered from an illness which plunged the Italians, especially the Romagnese, into the most intense affliction, and his Holiness is ready for mischief again. It has been formally communicated that he will hear of no alienation of an acre of church territory, nor will he have anything to do with reforms suggested from without. Herein, of course, no one can blame infallibility, which is perfectly logical in its obstinacy, and is not an error to be argued against, but a nuisance to be abated. The Pope declares that even if the two great Catholic Powers will not aid him against Atheism, which is his synonyme for a people's request for moderate liberty, he relies upon Providence. And his method of showing this reliance is by a great hiring of ruffians, of the class of those who have for ever associated the names of Pius and Perugia, and these recruits, dressed in the Papal uniform, are being prepared for a *dragonade* in the Romagna. Unless they are supported by the troops of France, there seems a good probability of their speedy extirpation, and the people are not likely to have much tenderness for men who sell themselves out to do the wicked work of a Sovereign with whom they have no connection, and to whom they are not bound by even the shadow of allegiance. Garibaldi will probably remember Henry of Navarre when the massacre of St. Bartholomew came to the minds of his victorious soldiers, as that of Perugia may to the minds of the Italian volunteers.

Then out spake gentle Henry, "No Frenchman is my foe, Down, down with every foreigner, but let your brethren go."

That Spain arouses for another conflict with the Moors reads like a line of history that has slipped by a typographical error into a wrong page. But it appears to be the case. The atrocities and insolence of the pirates on the opposite African coast can no longer be borne, and Spain has undertaken to be the Rajah Brooke of Europe, and sweep out the nests of sea-thieves. There can be objection to this; but we are informed that the expedition which is being prepared is far too large for the avowed purpose, and that it has another object—namely, that of coming to the aid of the Pope, in the event of his being too hardly dealt with by reformers of any kind. Assuredly, no more fitting personage to oppose any sort of reformation can be found than the exemplary Sovereign of Spain, and one cannot imagine a more suitable ally for the "Scarlet Lady." There is a dash of improbability in the idea; but this is an age when improbabilities are matters of habitual accomplishment, and we almost say with the Jesuit, "Credo quia impossibile est."

On the other extremity of Europe there has been danger. Abdul Medjid has been conspired against, and some two hundred arrests have been made. Personally, the good-natured and effeminate Padishah can hardly have an enemy, unless it be among some of the extremely rascally Armenians whose plunderings of hareem-money it has been absolutely necessary to curtail a little of late. But fanaticism is the same everywhere. Fools in England declared that the Sovereign had forfeited his throne when he joined his Lords and Commons in relieving the Roman Catholics from oppression, and fools in Turkey declare the Sultan to have incurred similar forfeiture because he occasionally has infidels to dinner and amuses his wives with operettas. Doubtless, the disaffected can find a text in the Koran which says that this is wrong; or, if it does not say it, means it; or, by not saying anything about it, implies that it is too dreadful to be mentioned, and that is quite enough for a fanatic. The Turkish empire may not have long to endure, and the Crescent may have to recross the Straits; but it is a curious speculation whether "enlightenment," which is to do everything, is to effect the expulsion, or whether destiny will not work by exactly reverse means.

Once again, we have little or nothing to record as home news, unless the announcement that we send troops from India to chastise the Chinese be such, and that our ally the Emperor of the French also dispatches a strong force with the same view. Our Premier has nothing graver on his hands than the pleasant duty of attending to cut the first sod of a new railway—to turn two or three spade-loads of earth into a handsome mahogany barrow, to make a neat speech, justifying the English habit of giving dinners, and declaring that this is an age of which we ought to be proud. Our Prince Consort is presiding over a scientific association, praising deer-telescopes and rifles one day, and using them with excellent effect the next; and scarcely any other distinguished name comes before the public at all, save that of Lord Derby, who has unfortunately been attacked by gout, a disorder which is none the less aggravating from its being so extremely gentlemanly.

The melancholy accident on board the Great Ship has been inquired into before a jury, and the verdict leaves the matter pretty much where it was, as might have been expected would be the case. The injury to the ship is being rapidly repaired, and new dates are given for her future movements. The sensation which the monster has made at Weymouth is extraordinary, and the crowds that have visited her must have made a handsome contribution towards the repair fund. Interest in the great national experiment about to be tried has been rather increased than diminished by a casualty which, however sad it is, in no way affects the principles which are to be so grandly tested. The demise of the great engineer, Mr. Brunel, at such a moment, has an added sadness: it would have been gratifying that he should witness the complete triumph of his *Sea-Colossus*. London has not, as yet, many additions to her fountains, but the good work is proceeding. Liverpool is very rich in this respect, and puts the metropolis to shame, as was fairly observed by Mr. Horace Mayhew, the popular author, when performing the ceremony of laying the first stone of a fountain at Sheffield the other day. His namesake, when complimenting the *Fons Blandusius* as "dulci digne mero," evidently did not regard the institution as akin to the temperance movement, upon which ground many worthy persons demand our support for the fountains. "Or, if he did, and simply intended a "libation" to be poured on earth, we sincerely prefer the Sheffield Horace, who genially "wished he could give his audience something to drink." However, all that concerns the Fountain Movement must be interesting to the philanthropist.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE
IN FORMOSA.

FORMOSA, or Hermosa, is the European name of an island in the Chinese Seas, known in China as Taiwan; and, according to the Dutchman Valentyn, it is called by the aborigines Pekan, or Pakand. It is 240 miles long and 60 broad, being separated from the Chinese province of Fo-Kien by a channel eighty miles broad. A chain of mountains divides it into two parts, the east and west; and in the latter division the Dutch had an establishment. In 1682 the island submitted to the Emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, many producing abundance of corn, rice, and all the Indian fruits. The natives live on rice and the game which they kill with bows and arrows. Its capital is Tai Oceang. This island our Special Artist and Correspondent in China recently visited, and he has forwarded to us the following descriptive details, in connection with some Sketches, given in this Number, of the manners and customs of the people:—

FORMOSA.

Here, in this secluded spot of earth—less known than Japan was—mails are as yet things of the future; and, if my pencil has too long lain dormant for you, the reason is now explained. This is a beautiful place, on the south-west coast of Formosa. One great advantage is (at least, to me it seems so), it scarcely ever rains; and,



METHOD OF FIXING THE HAIR.

though tropically hot, the midday breezes do not fail to fan us from ten o'clock till sunset, making it one of the most delightful climates conceivable. There is no cold weather here to speak of. From where I am writing I can see a chain of mountains, and am told they average between 8000 and 10,000 feet in altitude; they are clothed to the very summits with trees, mostly camphor and other valuable timber. The island is rich in vegetable and mineral products, rattans, indigo, bamboo, camphor, sugar, rice, pineapples, &c. The interior has not been explored. On the other side of these mountains the country is in possession of the aborigines, and John Chinaman has a wholesome dread of these gentlemen.

This harbour has the most wonderful entrance you can imagine. A narrow channel between high rocks leaves scarcely room for two brigs abreast to pass in. The high rock near the village is supposed to be fortified—I say supposed, because a small wall and cardboard fort do not inspire one with much awe. Thousands of a kind of palm grow on this hill, giving it a very tropical look. The rocks are a kind of coral, and most beautiful in their tints—a warm grey. They crumble very much; and last year, during the Swatow typhoon, an enormous mass fell into the sea, leaving a very shaky portion standing. The general appearance of the country reminds me much of Manilla, the bamboos especially.



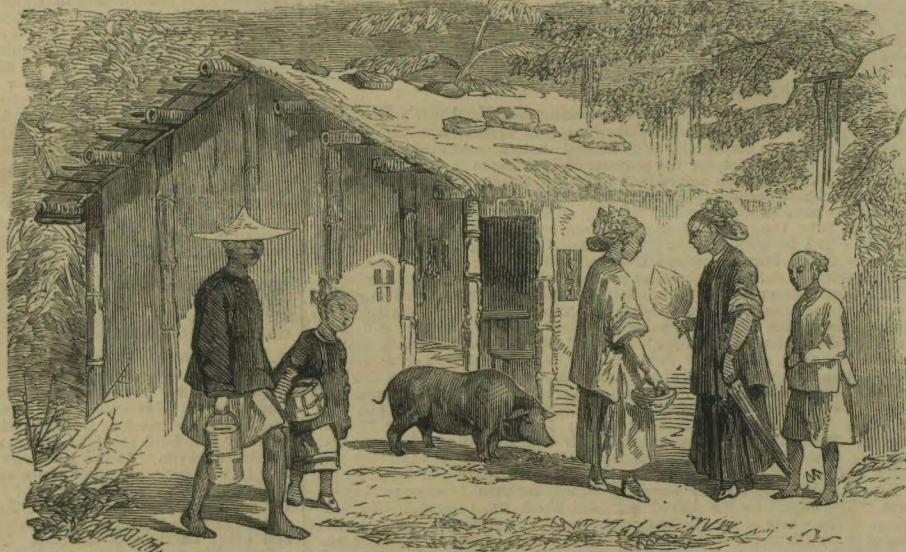
OUR ARTIST SKETCHING.

The women here are all of the small-feet tribe, and are much given to "gorgeous array," like Miss Villikins; such scarlet and bright blue, orange and purple, I never saw; and yet they are mostly fishermen's wives, which shows a certain marital devotion on the part of their husbands. Their hair is arranged in a most tasteful manner, and quite differently from our Canton friends, who are so much devoted to sombre-hued garments; they one and all wear artificial flowers in their hair, and to see them you would think them mandarins' wives at least.

The houses, containing only one floor, are thatched generally with paddy, some of them being built of bamboo and mud, others of sun-dried bricks. The towns, however, are much cleaner than those of China. The bricks here are red, like those in Europe, not the blue-grey of the Canton brick. The streets are paved with small bricks, and a sewer runs on one side, in which pigs love to puddle.

Soon after I arrived here the mandarin of the village came on board, and, as I happened to be making a view of the rock, I thought if I took his phiz that I might make him more or less happy, so I proceeded immediately to transfer his jovial features to paper, and presented them to him with Celestial politeness. The other persons with him pronounced a

favourable verdict and chewed betel vigorously. Then they took me ashore, and made me sit down in the public yamun, where my boy

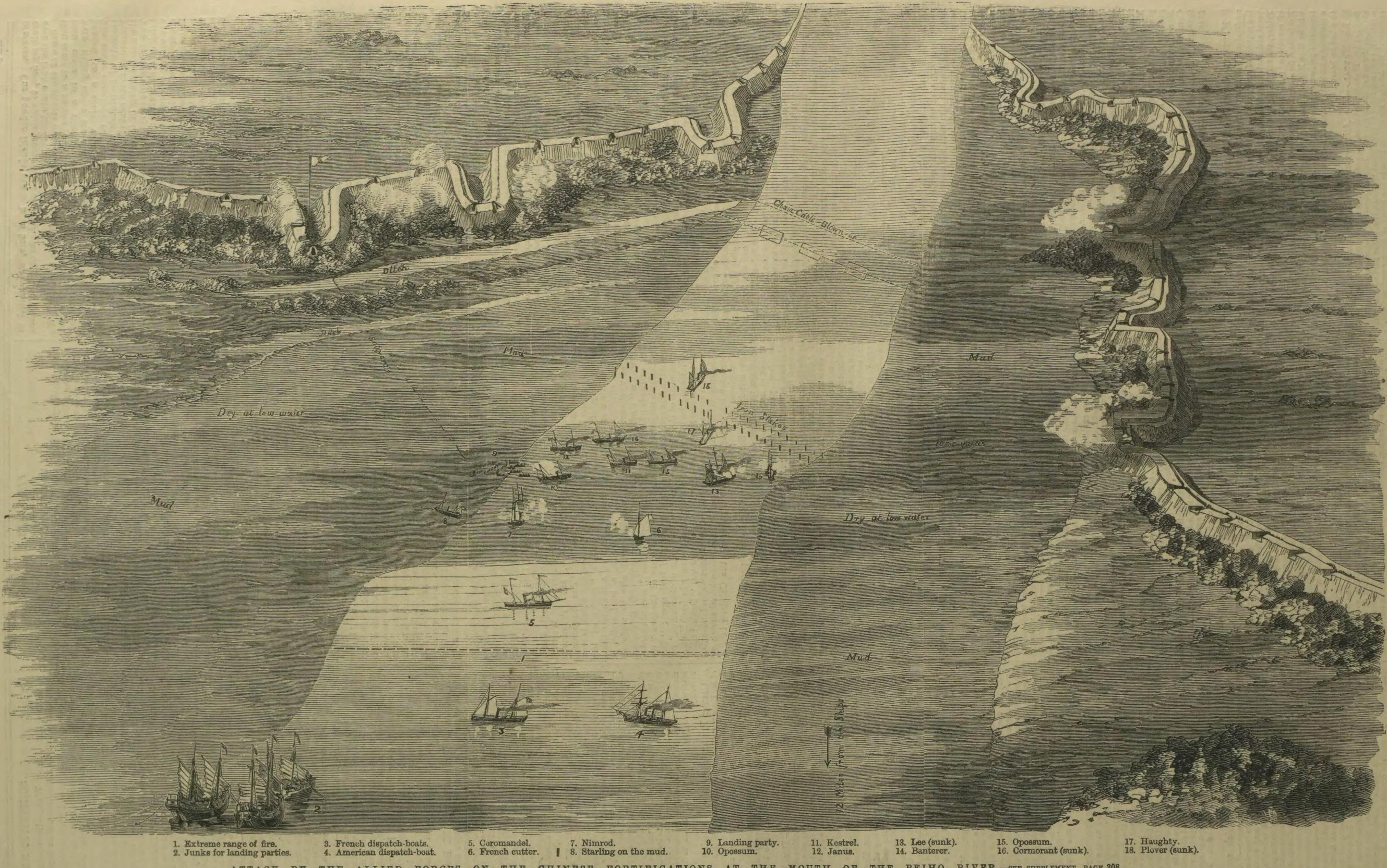


FORMOSAN HUT.

accompanied me, and the turbaned attendant brought us tea and betel nut, and handed round the brass bubble-bubble, out of which I took three tiny whiffs. That operation over, samsoo was



OUR ARTIST CROSSING A STREAM.



1. Extreme range of fire.
2. Junks for landing parties.

3. French dispatch-boats.
4. American dispatch-boat.

5. Coromandel.
6. French cutter.

7. Nimrod.
8. Starling on the mud.

9. Landing party.
10. Opossum.

11. Kestrel.
12. Janus.

13. Lee (sunk).
14. Banterer.

15. Opossum.
16. Cormorant (sunk).

17. Haughty.
18. Plover (sunk).

ATTACK BY THE ALLIED FORCES ON THE CHINESE FORTIFICATIONS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PEIHO RIVER.—SEE SUPPLEMENT PAGE 308

administered satisfactorily, and the ceremony was over. The mandarin then took me to a shop; here we sat down and ate pineapples with sugar. Talk we could not, as the Amoy dialect is spoken here. My boy was as bad as myself in not comprehending them; however, some paper and China pens soon made us perfectly comprehensible, for the Chinese written character is the same all over the Empire. The natives soon filled the shop and were much amused as I caricatured them. There is no rudeness at all. "Fanqui" is a word that has not found its way here yet; perhaps, when more foreigners

have visited this place, they will become "more Cantonese and less nice." At present it is safe walking alone miles in the interior unarmed. I have as yet seen no beggars. The mandarin took me after a little while to his private house, and asked me to paint him a face, which I did. The tea he gave me was excellent. I then took leave of my worthy friend, and went into the village barber's shop, where, surrounded by a crowd, I underwent an operation. The gaping, black-teethed Celestials offered me pipes without end, it being polite here to offer a stranger a whiff out of

their pipes. I of course accepted, and made faces at them, which set them all laughing. Then the small boy went through the head-shaving, and we retired.

"A few days later we went to Pi-tau, the largest town near here. The sun's rays poured down in the most scorching manner, burning the soles of our feet as we trotted along the heated ground. As we turned an angle the most curious kind of music caused me some astonishment, but the cause was soon made clear: it proceeded from the wooden wheels of buffalo carts

carrying salt to Pi-tau; grease had not been used, I presume. These were the first Celestial carts I had seen. The country around here is exceedingly lovely. In one part of the road an enormous banyan afforded shade, and there were seated a number of coolies carrying white powder for the ladies' faces, and under the tree was a stall for the sale of refreshments. We halted here for a short time, and did not stop again till close to the town, when we sat down and refreshed ourselves. Before us was a beautiful kitchen-garden, in which maize and vegetables were cultivated with great

neatness. Our powder friends overtook us here, and wanted to chalk my face, to which proceeding I objected. At length we walked over the bridge into the town.

Some of the streets were entirely roofed over like a gallery. We then came to a narrow path, hedged in with the pineapple-tree, and soon came to a village. Some ladies, magnificently dressed, were sitting under the shade of a verandah; a lady in blue handed us a chair with a politeness unsurpassed in Paris. The males examined our canvas shoes and felt hats with the curiosity of individuals who had never before seen a white man. Proceeding to the next village, we met some fellows with matchlocks, the match burning in their hands: they were sportsmen, I think. Two fellows were carrying a tremendous jingall. We arrived at the brink of a little river; and were carried over by coolies. A lady was waiting to be taken over. A man with two baskets crossed the stream, deposited his baskets, and returned for Mademoiselle, whom he took over pick-a-back.

I am going to try to get up to the capital, though I hear the mandarin has forbidden any white man going inside it. Strange to say, the Dutch flag is the flag of Formosa; it looks funny to see these uncouth junks with it.

MUSICO.

GLoucester Musical Festival.

THE "meeting of the three choirs" which was held at Gloucester last week, commencing on Tuesday and ending on Friday, has been attended with considerable success in a pecuniary point of view. The total receipts of the morning and evening performances have been £1034—an increase of £167 over the festival of 1856. There was a strong array of vocal talent, including Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Laclells, Mrs. Hepworth, Mdlle. Titiens, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Montem Smith, Signors Giuglini, Vlaetti, Badioli, and Belletti. The orchestra and chorus, too, were numerous and select; and the performances were ably conducted by Mr. Amott, the organist of the cathedral. There was, however, the usual defect apparent at these meetings of the three choirs. In the selection of the music there was too much of the monotonous routine, no exertion having been made to provide a new and interesting matter. The sacred pieces were "The Messiah," "Elijah," "The Mount of Olives" (in its Exeter Hall version, under the title of "Engedi"), Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." The evening concerts were made up of the hackneyed pieces of the London season, with the exception of Sterndale Bennett's beautiful "May Queen," the only feature of the whole festival which had any pretension to novelty.

One incident of this festival was very interesting, and worthy of being recorded as highly honourable to our great English artist, Clara Novello. At the first evening concert Mr. Sims Reeves was unable to appear in consequence of severe indisposition. When it came to his turn to sing no explanation of his absence was given, and considerable disapprobation was expressed by the audience, who refused to hear any other performer till Mr. Dent, the High Sheriff, and one of the stewards, came forward and read a letter from Mr. Reeves explaining the cause of his absence, and expressing his regret for it. This letter, the purport of which ought to have been communicated to the audience by handbills or otherwise before the concert began, satisfied the audience, and the concert went on. On the following morning, when "Elijah" was performed, Mr. Reeves appeared and exerted his powers with the greatest effect. At the evening concert, when he was to have sung the ballad set down for him, one of the stewards came forward and said that it seemed to be the province of the stewards to make apologies for the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, who (he added) had quietly walked away without saying a word. This announcement produced no small surprise and displeasure, but Madame Clara Novello appearing to sing an air, no further disapprobation was expressed. When it fell to Mr. Reeves to sing again, the Mayor announced that Madame Novello would sing in his room. She came forward accordingly, and, instead of proceeding with her song, made a speech. Addressing the audience with much grace and spirit, she said that Mr. Reeves, before leaving the concert-room, had begged her to sing in his place a ballad, and she had sent her sister to her lodgings for the music. "But," said Clara, "Mr. Reeves was, indeed, very ill, and did not leave the hall before he had obtained the permission of the conductor, to whom as an artist he was alone accountable; and I cannot allow a brother-professor to suffer in the opinion of the public from the statement of a person who had made it, of course without any intention to misrepresent, but without sufficient knowledge of the circumstances." The fair orator was most warmly applauded; she sang "Bonnie Prince Charlie" with immense animation, and the concert went on pleasantly to its close.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—"The Road to Ruin" and "Paul Pry" were performed on Saturday, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews appeared as *Goldfinch* and *Sophia*, and as *Paul Pry* and *Phoebe*. Mr. Mathews in this took the privilege of a benefit for exhibition in two entirely new characters, and, we may add, quite unexpected. Mr. Mathews has little to connect him with the sporting *roué* of the last century, save in the vivacity of his temperament. Nevertheless, he contrived, in his own manner, to catch the salient points of character, and to give to them a comic interpretation which owed something to its originality as well as its eccentricity. His *Paul Pry* was still more singular. Of course, he dressed it in the usual stage attire, but on his person it did not sit in the usual manner. *Pry* himself, too, was converted into an intelligent and quick-witted spy, always busy, and always absurd, but sharing in the merriment of the audience. We must see these two curious impersonations again, and may then more completely anatomise them. Till then, enough.

On Monday Miss Amy Sedgwick made her reappearance. The play chosen was "As You Like It," and Miss Sedgwick attempted the part of *Rosalind*. If to a complete intelligence of the part this clever actress had added a vivacity of manner, and a figure better

adapted to the male costume, she might have proved eminently successful. Her acting throughout was clever and striking; but the finer touches of wit and of character escaped by reason of an elocutionary manner too didactic for the capricious humour with which the dialogue of this exquisite drama is instinct. The *Jacques* of Mr. Howe was exceedingly good, and commanded the judicious plaudits of a crowded house. With Mr. Chippendale, too, we were greatly delighted; his *Old Adam* was full of kindly nature. Of Mrs. Farren's *Orlando* we cannot report so favourably; but Mr. Compton's *Touchstone* was admirable. On the whole, we were favourably impressed with the performance, which, if not anywhere great, was throughout smooth and equal.

NAUTICAL CONCERT ON BOARD THE "GREAT EASTERN."—We understand that it is the intention of the directors of the *Great Eastern*, at the request of many of the nobility and gentry, to give a grand nautical vocal and instrumental concert on board the vessel on the morning of Friday, the 30th of September. The efficient band of the ship, consisting of seventeen performers, will, we understand, be conducted by Mr. Macfarlane, formerly band-master of the Duke of Devonshire. The vocalists will be Miss Messent and Mr. Wilby Cooper. Mr. Richardson will give some solo performances on the flute. For the convenience of visitors from a distance a limited number of tickets will be issued entitling the holder to a bed on board.

DR. NUTTAL.—The *Athenaeum* records the death, on the 10th inst., of Dr. Thomas Nuttal, at his residence, Nutgrove, St. Helens, Lancashire, at the age of seventy three. He was born in Yorkshire, brought up a printer, and emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century. He devoted his leisure time to the study of botany and geology, published "The Genera of North American Plants," "The Birds of the United States," and other works. He travelled in California, and published several papers on the shells and plants of that region. Dr. Nuttal returned to England, living at Nutgrove, an estate which was left to him on condition that he should reside on it.

Kew Gardens close for the season on Friday next, the 30th inst. These extensive gardens are now in all their autumnal beauty.

FINE ARTS.

ART IN THE PROVINCES.

ART, forsaking the metropolis in the autumn, flies to the provinces, particularly the manufacturing districts, where she reaps a plentiful harvest of honours and rewards. The exhibitions at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., are unusually attractive this year, and the purchases have been to an extent which proves that there is no falling off in art-patronage amongst our merchant princes and cotton lords.

Liverpool now supports two art establishments—the Academy, and the Society of Fine Arts. The Academy, in addition to exhibiting the works of contemporary artists, awards annually a prize for the most meritorious production exhibited. This year the prize has been awarded to Dyce's "Good Shepherd"—a fine work, which many of our readers will recollect admiring at the Royal Academy.

Macrise is represented by his fine poetical work, "The Choice of Hercules." Millais astonishes and amuses all beholders with his "Spring," the group of sprawling girls which excited so much killing criticism in Trafalgar-square in the summer. By Holman Hunt there is the well-known picture of "The Awakened Conscience." Alexander Johnstone has a beautiful little domestic study, "Cowper's Mother." T. C. Hook's "Finding of Moses," and Dyce's cartoon of "The Judgment of Solomon," are worthy efforts in a line now almost deserted. Sant has an effective group portrait-picture of "The Infant Children of the Duke of Argyll at Prayer." F. Leighton, Douglas, Weigall, Goodall, and Egg are amongst the other principal contributors.

The Liverpool Society of Fine Arts contains an equally varied and attractive display, and the sales, we understand, amounted to somewhere about £2000 within the first week. We must confine ourselves to mentioning a few only of the more important contributions. Hart has two works in his best style—"The Captivity of Ecclesiastes, Tyrant of Padua," and "Athaliah's Dismay at the Coronation of Joash." Elmore's "Charles V. at Juste" is too well known and admired to need praise at our hands. Salter's "Infant Bacchus and his Nurse Ino" is an elegant and spirited composition, brilliantly painted. "The Queen Opening Parliament in the Old House of Lords" is a subject which properly belongs to history, and which Mr. A. Blockley has treated effectively. Gavin's "Threading the Needle," Nicholl's "Great Pyramid of Cheops," H. Warren's "Peri," and others by D. Roberts, J. P. Knight, F. R. Lee, &c., are all works of note and likelihood. It is a gratifying feature in this exhibition that the works sent into it by foreign artists are considerable in number and merit.

The exhibition of the works of modern artists (the thirty-ninth) just opened at the Royal Manchester Institution is one of the best that has yet been brought together there. The collection comprises above six hundred works, about a score of which are in sculpture. Amongst the contributors in painting are E. W. Cooke, A.R.A.; Creswick, R.A.; Elmore, R.A.; Goodall, A.R.A.; N. W. Pickersgill, R.A.; E. M. Ward, R.A.; Bough, A.R.S.A.; Archer, R.S.A.; Gilbert, R.S.A.; Houston, R.S.A.; Hardy, A.R.H.A.; Rankley, Brodie, Faed, Niemann, Duval, Bostock, &c.; and in water-colours, Carl Werner, David Cox, jun.; Rowbotham, W. Beverley, &c. Prominent in attraction is Faed's beautiful picture of "The Sunbeam," exhibited at the Royal Academy two seasons ago, and which is now the property of F. Fallows, Esq. Rankley's "Return of the Prodigal" is a creditable work, though, perhaps, a little too theatrical in effect. "Under a Cloud," by Brodie, a local artist, is decidedly clever. Honourable mention must also be made of Creswick's "Under the Old Bridge," the property of G. E. Taylor, Esq., of Leeds; Levin's "Life in the Hop-gardens," several characteristic Irish subjects, by Nicholl; "The Mosque of Cordova," by Bossuet (a fine specimen of the French school of landscape); "The Concealment of the Fugitives," and "The Death of Clarendon," by G. M. Ward (the latter an early work, and formerly in Lord Northwick's collection); Elmore's elegant and poetic work, "Dante in the Streets of Verona"; "The Barley Harvest," a remarkable landscape, by Clarence Whaite, a Manchester artist; and the original sketch by Dobson for his picture of "The Parable of the Children in the Market-place."

The Birmingham Society of Artists have a peculiarly attractive exhibition, numbering 550 works, amongst which are a considerable number of first-rate excellence, which have been produced within the last few years, finding ready purchasers, and which are now exhibited again through the liberality of their owners. The Prince Consort, for instance, contributes Phillip's impressive picture of "The Dying Contrabandista"; Mr. John Gibson, F. R. Pickersgill's "Bridal of Andalla"; Alderman Salomons, D. Roberts' "Basilica of St. Lorenzo at Rome"; Mr. Gillott, Leslie's "Columbus and the Egg," and several others. Mr. J. Hollingsworth sends several fine specimens of the late David Cox, of which we believe he possesses a numerous collection, Messrs. Houldsworth, W. Sharp, John Gibson, also contributing liberally from their galleries. A. Johnston's "Press-gang" is a hit, in its way, with all the bustle of a T. P. Cooke melodrama. Woolmer's "Chequered Shade," and "All to Ourselves," are attractive specimens of his rose and amber pencil. Salter's "Autumn," more modest in tone, is a pleasing group, displaying great purity of colour. R. S. Landseer's "Christ Betrayed" is a work ambitious in purpose, satisfactory in accomplishment. When we add that J. Danby, F. Goodall, J. B. Pyne, C. Stanfield, J. C. Horsley, T. Creswick, and Niemann, are amongst the other artists of eminence represented on the walls, we have said enough to vouch for the general character of the exhibition.

TESTIMONIALS.—On the 7th inst. a superbly-chased épergne, from the establishment of Messrs. A. B. Savory and Sons, Cornhill, was presented to Mr. John Lawrence, solicitor, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, by the Commissioners of the Manea and Welney Districts and their friends, "in testimony of their personal esteem and admiration of his professional talents, especially as distinguished by his persevering energy in relieving this district from middle-level taxation in 1844-5."—On Thursday se'nnight a tastefully-executed testimonial, by Messrs. Hine and Marsh, of Manchester, was presented to Alderman George Heginbottom, on behalf of the temperance public of Ashton, in consideration of his having erected, at his own expense, three drinking-fountains in different parts of the borough.

One of those caste-quarrels, hitherto almost peculiar to South India, occurred last month at Galle. The people of the Jaggaro caste, an industrious class, began the habit of wearing combs. The Wellala and Fisher caste, holding, like the upper classes in Travancore, that one of their peculiar privileges was invaded, assaulted the Jaggaroos, and great disorder and bloodshed ensued.

Earl Stanhope presided at a great Conservative demonstration at Maidstone on Thursday week, and, in the course of a speech remarkable for its calm philosophical tone, reviewed the position and prospects of the party to whose principles he subscribes.

The boats of the *Great Eastern* are fitted with Clifford's patent boat-lowering gear, as adopted also by the Admiralty, the Emigration Commissioners, and the Transport and Convict services.

Liszt, the pianist, has been nominated by the Pope Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, as a recompense for the sacred music which he has composed.

MAMMOTH NEWSPAPER.—A MAMMOTH NEWSPAPER has been published at New York entitled the *New York Illuminated Quadruple Constellation*. It consists of eight pages, each page being four feet three inches long, by three feet in breadth; each page contains thirteen columns of matter, each three feet eleven inches in length, so that each page contains fifty feet eleven inches, making, for the entire paper, four hundred and four feet four inches—equal to four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight inches of printed matter. The price of this mammoth of newspapers is fifty cents, or 2s. 1d., and it contains a profusion of woodcuts, stories, and a wonderful variety of intelligence of all sorts. It was published in honour of the newspaper national anniversary of the 4th of July.

THE ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE "GREAT EASTERN."—**VERDICT OF THE JURY.**—The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the unfortunate men who died in consequence of the explosion on board this vessel was brought to a conclusion on Monday, when the jury delivered the following verdict:—"We find the deceased came to their deaths from injuries received from steam, hot air, and water, in consequence of the bursting of the jacket attached to the foremost funnel of the *Great Eastern* steamer, and that the said bursting was caused by the closing of a tap connected with the syphon attached to the said jacket, in conjunction with the shutting off the feed from the water-casing to the boilers; but there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons the said tap was shut off; and the jury further express their opinion that taps are highly dangerous when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

CHINA AND JAPAN WAX.—Interesting notes on these waxes appear in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for September.

VANADIUM.—This metal is attracting still more attention. M. Bonvallet has just discovered it in the earths of L'Orne. From being excessively rare, it is now becoming common. This will lead to its being greatly employed in the arts.

SHOOTING STARS, &c.—M. Coulvier-Gravier has addressed to the Paris Academy the results of his observations on these phenomena from July 25 to August 18. They appear in No. 1337 of *L'Institut*. The same number will be found a paper on the "Colours of the Stars and Planets," by M. Poey, the meteorologist of the Havannah.

SNAKES AND REPTILES.—In "The Annals of Natural History" are given papers by Dr. A. Gunther on a new genus of West African snakes, a revision of the South American Elaps, and remarks on the Reptiles from St. Croix, West Indies, illustrated with plates.

AEROLITE.—The *Cosmos* contains an interesting account (in Latin) of an aerolite which fell at Hraschina, near Agram, in Slavonia, May 25, 1751. This was a most remarkable event in that country. The questions that were put to the eyewitnesses, and the summary of their evidence, deserve the attention of those interested in the subject.

VITALITY OF ANIMALCULES.—The learned naturalist M. Pouchet, of Rouen, has been repeating before a commission of the Société de Biologie his experiments on the vitality and reanimation of rotifers and tardigrades in the laboratories of MM. Gavarret and Wurtz, of the Faculté des Médecine. A report will be issued.

SPARROWS.—We learn that the 300 sparrows imported into New Zealand at the suggestion of Mr. Brodie have already done the farmers immense service by devouring the caterpillars, which have been till recently most destructive in that country. The arrival of the birds, in the first instance, was treated with universal derision.

THE LATE JACOB BELL, ESQ.—An interesting memoir of this eminent man, evidently written by one who knew him long and well, is given in the last number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. The subscriptions to the "Bell Memorial Fund" are rapidly increasing, and proceedings in support of the undertaking have been commenced with great zeal by the pharmaceutical chemists of Edinburgh, Manchester, and Liverpool.

DEVELOPMENT OF ROOTS AND PLANTS.—This subject is discussed in the "Annals of Natural History" in papers by Mr. A. Henfrey, and by MM. Garreau and Brauwers. The latter give the results of their researches, instituted with the view of acquiring a knowledge of the causes which preside over the distribution of mineral matters in the different organs of plants.

ESSENCE OF TEREBINTHINE.—M. Berthelot has recently communicated to the Société Philomathique de Paris his researches on the oxidising properties of this substance, among which is the decoloration of indigo—a fact discovered by Schönbein. The experiments of M. Berthelot showing the action of this substance upon indigo, pyrogallate of potash, mercury, and sugar, are given in detail in *L'Institut*.

DENSITY OF VAPOURS AT HIGH TEMPERATURES.—M. Henri St. Claire Deville has read at the Académie des Sciences, Paris, in his own name, and that of M. Troost, a memoir on this subject. They have examined, by means of apparatus constructed expressly for the purpose, the vapours of sulphur, selenium, phosphorus, cadmium, sal ammoniac, bromide of aluminum, and iodide of aluminum. The results appear in *L'Institut*.

ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES.—In *L'Institut* (Section II., Nos. 233-234) is given a note on the "Monotheism of the Semitic Races," by M. Walton, the president. It consists of remarks on a paper by M. Renan, whose views on the subject are very singular. In the same number appears an analysis of "An Essay on the Beautiful," by M. Charles L'Évêque, a professor of the College of France. This essay has obtained the Bordin prize for its author.

THE HYDRAULIC RESEARCHES.—Part II., of Professor G. Magnus, of Berlin, translated by Dr. F. Guthrie, from Poggendorff's "Annalen," form the most important article in the last *Philosophical Magazine*. The subject is the swellings formed in jets issuing from circular orifices, specimens of which are given in two plates. No doubt these will be experimentally shown to the scientific audiences of London during the ensuing season. The professor especially refers to the researches of Savart and Faraday.

LACTIC FERMENTATION.—In relation to the recent researches of M. Pasteur on fermentation, Mr. W. K. Sullivan gives, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, an account of an apparent conversion of caseine into albumen which accompanied the production of lactic acid in milk excluded from the air for about four years. The facts stated by Mr. Sullivan militate against the plant theory of fermentation advocated by M. Pasteur, and well deserve the attention of its advocates. This subject, so important in relation to physiology and chemistry, will doubtless long engage the attention of philosophers.

PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.—Drs. Hofmann and Frankland, in their important report on the disinfection of the sewage of London, after having set forth the results of their experiments, express a strong opinion as to the necessity of not introducing into the river any sewage till it has been disengaged of all matters in suspension, which, even after disinfection, readily pass again into a state of putrefaction in hot weather. They also consider it to be one of the best parts of the plan adopted that a small part only of the total quantity of the sewage will have to be manipulated for disinfection in the immediate neighbourhood of London.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM OF THE EAST.—M. Kreil, of Vienna, has submitted to the Imperial Academy of that city an account of his travels during the summer of 1858 in the south-east of Europe and on the coast of Asia Minor, with the view of determining the geography of some interesting points and their magnetic constants. He visited Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, a part of the Dobrutsch, the mouths of the Danube at Sulina, and Constantinople, and finished by an excursion to Trebisond, Sinope, and Cape Iridje. The results of M. Kreil's observations on the isogon, isoclinal, and isodynamic lines, the magnetic intensities, gravitation, &c., at the places which he visited, appear in *L'Institut*, and, doubtless, will hereafter appear in fuller detail.

ELECTRIC SPARK OF INDUCTION.—M. Th. Du Moncel lately presented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir in which he endeavoured to demonstrate that the electric light of induction produced in the midst of a vacuum was merely the development of the luminous atmosphere surrounding the spark of induction in the free air, which spark presents exactly the same appearance under the microscope. He has now added to his memoir a note containing new experiments which he considers put this view beyond doubt, and, moreover, showed that all the effects observed relative to the action of magnets on stratified light are nothing else than the simple reactions of currents on currents. These latter experiments appear in *L'Institut*. He has since submitted to the Academy a new apparatus of induction, constructed to demonstrate "the origin of the currents produced by different machines of induction and the particular effects of those currents."

THE CORNE-DÉMEAUX DISINFECTANT.—still excites much discussion among chemists, and has led to the publication of other preparations having a similar object. M. Chevreul has published a note from M. Terrel recommending the employment of the perchloride of iron in the treatment of purulent wounds. In the form of a solution of one part of the perchlorate of iron, crystallised, and one of water, it is a most powerful haemostatic. Still more diluted it effects the coagulation and disinfection of the purulent liquide which flow from foul wounds. Professor Crace Calvert

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its sittings for 1859 on Wednesday week in the new Music Hall, Aberdeen. The Prince Consort, as President, delivered the inaugural address, a verbatim report of which will be found in the Supplement, at page 304.

The various sectional meetings of the Association commenced on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, in the rooms appointed for them in the Marischal College. Prince Albert attended several meetings. In the geographical section Sir Charles Lyell, the President, read a paper stating the result of some observations which he had recently made in France, both in Picardy and other districts, in regard to the supposed proofs of the antiquity of man, derived from flint instruments which had been found associated in undisturbed gravel in the north of France with the bones of elephants at Abbeville and Amiens. He displayed some of these implements which he had obtained on his recent visit. They were likened to hatchets, spear-heads, and wedges. He believed the antiquity of the Abbeville and Amiens flint instruments to be great indeed if compared to the times of history or tradition. It must have required a long period for the wearing down of the chalk which supplied the broken flints, for the formation of gravel at various heights, sometimes 100 feet above the present level of the Somme, and for the deposition of sediment, including entire shells, both terrestrial and aquatic. In the section for geography and ethnology, Professor Owen read a report on "The Crania of the Tribes of Nepal," &c. &c. In some ninety varieties of crania examined, the amount of brain is not greater than those usually found in the highest class of day labourers in this country and Ireland; indeed, the skulls do not, on the whole, differ very much from what might be found in the graveyards of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin. The "Geographical Remarks upon the Yang-tse-Kiang, with Observations upon its Future Commerce," read in the same section by Captain Sherard Osborn, was distinguished by a vast amount of information regarding that little-known part of China, and much graphic description of the country and the habits of the people. The Prince Consort, who entered the room while the paper was being read, seemed much interested in the gallant captain's "remarks," and made a stay of upwards of half an hour. During Thursday the Prince was present at several of the sittings of the various sections. In the evening a most brilliant company were assembled in the Music Hall.

On Friday the great feature of interest was the presentation of the Brisbane medal of the Edinburgh Royal Society, "for remarkable scientific services," to Sir Roderick Murchison. In the meteorological department, Admiral Fitzroy, of the Board of Trade, read a paper "On Aqueous Vapours and Atmospheric Waves." He stated that in the office with which he was connected there are now nearly one thousand good journals of observation, chiefly the work of officers in the mercantile marine service. Dr. Anderson, of Newburgh, read a long communication "On the Remains of Man in the Superficial Drifts." He saw no evidence deducible from the superficial drifts to warrant a departure from the usually accepted date of man's very recent introduction upon the earth. Sir Charles Lyell quite agreed with Dr. Anderson as to the necessity of using extreme caution in arriving at conclusions as to the antiquity of the human race founded on the association of bones in caverns with human remains; and he also agreed that it was impossible, from the data at present acquired, to pretend to calculate the exact period. Laurence Oliphant, Esq., F.R.G.S., next read a paper, which he modestly styled "Notes on Japan," of great ability, manifesting much literary power of description, with close observation of manners and character. Mr. Oliphant was secretary to Lord Elgin in his mission to Japan. Sir John Bowring said that the friendly treatment which had lately been entered upon between this country and the Japanese had been brought about through the ability, judgment, and discretion of Mr. Townsend Harris, the United States' Consul-General at Japan; and this, too, let it ever be remembered, without any influence whatever of a warlike character.

On Saturday an invitation from the Queen arrived. Professor Phillips intimated, amidst the applause of the section, that it had pleased the Queen to offer to all foreign gentlemen in this neighbourhood, to all the officers of the sections, and to the members of the general committee, an invitation to breakfast at Balmoral on Thursday. The invitation would have been extended still further, but for the inconvenience arising from the distance. In the section of Geography and Ethnology, Colonel James exhibited a small plan prepared by him, showing the features of the locality where the late disaster in China took place; also the position of the twelve vessels forming the squadron that attempted to enter the river. Sir John Bowring said he observed with regret that in maps and in correspondence this river was called the Peiho. No Chinaman would know it by that name. Peiho means simply the river in the north—any river to the north of the locality where you may then be. The real name is Tien-Tsin-ho—that is, the river of Tien-Tsin. He should like to see the correspondence and maps corrected on this point.

The sectional meetings were resumed on Monday last, and were all numerously attended. Ninety-two papers were set down to be read in the various sections; but most of them, owing to their technical character, were of interest only to the scientific reader. Sir J. Bowring read a paper on the opium trade. The introduction of opium had undoubtedly, he said, produced a moral change among the Chinese people; and, although he agreed that opium in excess was most deleterious, he had come to the conclusion that its moderate use is scarcely pernicious.

On Tuesday the number of papers put down for reading was 119, and, in order to clear the list, they were read in an abridged form. Among the communications were the following:—The Rev. Dr. M'Vicar "On the Organic Elements and their relations to each other, and to the Medium of Light, Illustrated by Models, according to the author's theory, of the Forms and Structures of the Molecules of Bodies;" the Rev. Professor Sedgwick "On Faults in Cumberland and Lancashire;" Col. Shortrede "On Decimal Coinage;" Mr. William Fairbairn, "On Experimental Researches to Determine the Density of Steam at all Temperatures;" and Mr. Adam Topp, of Aberdeen, exhibited a number of ingenious models of fire-escapes, invented by himself, for preserving life on land and water.

At a meeting of the general committee, held on Monday, Lord Wrottesley was requested to act as president for next year. General Sabine has resigned the secretaryship of the association, chiefly on account of ill health, and Professor Walker was elected his successor. It was resolved to hold the next congress of the association at Oxford. There were applications from Manchester, Birmingham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as well as from Oxford.

The president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has in connection with that Society founded a gold medal prize "for remarkable scientific services." At the meeting of the British Association in Aberdeen the first presentation took place, the prize being conferred on Sir Roderick Murchison for his late researches in the highlands of Sutherlandshire.

The Prince Consort has laid before the British Association a copy of a letter he has received from Germany on the subject of a proposal to establish a "Humboldt Foundation for Physical Science and Travels." His Royal Highness states that, should the object referred to in the letter appear to be one which merits the support and assistance of the members of the Association, he will have much pleasure in heading a subscription-list with the sum of £100. There is every probability that the matter will be taken up warmly by the scientific men of this country, and, as a beginning, the geographical section of the British Association has passed a unanimous resolution in favour of the movement.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Honorable Catherine Elizabeth Boscowen, relict of the Honorable and Reverend John Evelyn Boscowen, M.A., Prebendary of Canterbury, was proved in the principal Registry of the Court of Probate by the Right Honorable Evelyn Viscount Palmerston, the son, and sole executor. Her Ladyship has specifically disposed of all her jewels and trinkets amongst her sons and daughters. A portion of her property under settlement had been appropriated to her two married sons and four married daughters, and she disposes of the remainder of her fortune between her three unmarried daughters and her son Edward James, who are also appointed residuary legatees—the eldest son being amply provided for. The will bears date the 14th of November, 1856, and she died on the 31st of July, 1859.

The will of the Countess Elise Do Viry Beauman, late of Turin, relict of Admiral Beauman, was administered to in London by her sister-in-law, Dame Emily Thaon de Revel, the residuary legatee, owing to the executors (Chevalier Charles De Viry, her brother, and Chevalier Genova Thaon de Revel) having renounced the grant of probate. The will is translated from the Italian and French languages. After giving directions for her funeral and masses for her soul, she disposes of her property, leaving to her two nephews, the sons of her brother William, all her railway shares and bonds, realising 6000 fr. per annum, in the hands of her bankers at Paris. This bequest is made to equalise the disposal of her fortune amongst her nephews, as the sons of her brother George have received three-fourths of her fortune during the lifetime of her husband, with her consent. She leaves to Jacques Marchisio, her servant, 1000fr., and to each of her other servants one year's wages. All the rest of her property, and the money at her bankers, she leaves to her said sister-in-law, Dame Emily Thaon de Revel.

The will of Thomas Henry Smith, Esq., of Bermondsey, who died in July last, was proved in the London Court of Probate by his cousin, Walter Smith, Esq., the sole acting executor; the personality sworn under £80,000. There are bequests to friends a variety of legacies, specific and pecuniary—the latter amounting to between £5000 and £6000—and there are the following charitable bequests:—To the Female Orphan Society, £200; Southwark Female Society, £100; United Brethren Society, £50; Charity Schools at Leatherhead, 19 guineas; United Charity Schools, Bermondsey, 19 guineas; to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Leatherhead, £500, to be invested, and the interest applied in keeping in repair the family vault at Leatherhead; the surplus to be disposed of amongst the poor. The residue of his property he leaves to be divided equally between his sister and his cousin, the said Walter Smith.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty will be present at the opening of the Glasgow Waterworks at Loch Katrine on the 14th of October next.

The Liverpool *Daily Post* states that Lord Derby has been attacked again by his old enemy, the gout.

The members of the Plymouth Royal Naval Club dined together at Bate's Royal Hotel on Monday to celebrate the fall of Java.

The Accountant-General of Madras, Mr. Prendergast, is being prosecuted for malversation of office.

A census of the population of Holland is to be taken on the 31st of December next.

Sir Baldwin Leighton (Conservative) was returned without opposition on Wednesday week for South Shropshire.

"Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain," is advertised in the Dublin papers as to let.

It is now officially announced that the Cornwall Railway will be opened for goods traffic on the 3rd proximo.

The final extension of the East Bute Dock was opened by the Marquis of Bute on the 14th inst.

The only giraffe which remained at the Jardin des Plantes has just died of inflammation of the lungs.

Edward A. Leatham, Esq., M.P., has presented £50 to the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution.

Baron von Liebig, the celebrated chemist, who broke his leg at Passau on the 5th instant, is said to be doing well.

Locusts have made their appearance in Constantinople and its environs in large numbers.

A considerable number of men are at present employed on the railway between Boufarick and Bida, in Algeria.

At the General Post Office there is a letter from Magenta addressed to "Signor, Dearest Brother, London."

Advices from Vienna state that the accounts from all parts of the Austrian empire represent the harvest as most satisfactory.

The machinery for the new Calcutta Mint is rapidly approaching completion, and will be shipped for that place before the end of the year.

M. Barre, engraver to the Paris Mint, has just submitted to the Emperor the new model of the Italian medal he has been charged to execute.

The Earl of Caithness delivered a lecture on Thursday evening in the Hall of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, the proceeds being devoted to the benefit of the Industrial Schools.

The Duke of Newcastle has presented to the Lunatic Hospital, Nottingham, for the entertainment of the patients, an harmonium, of the value of upwards of £60.

The pieces of cannon taken from the Austrians in Italy, which were taken to the Museum of Artillery in Paris after the triumphal entry of the army on the 14th ult., have been removed to Vincennes.

By a new Act of Parliament all the provisions against pawn-brokers, which were restricted in their operation to the metropolitan police districts, are now extended to all parts of England.

It is thought that the works on the railway from Toulouse to Bayonne will be shortly undertaken, as tenders have been called for on six sections, the sum allowed being 490,000 francs.

A public meeting was held at Bradford on Wednesday week—the Mayor in the chair—for the purpose of promoting the formation of a free library at New Leeds, a populous suburb of Bradford.

The Prussian Government has approved of the plans for constructing a permanent bridge over the Rhine at Coblenz. The new bridge is to be placed at about 200 yards above the present bridge of boats.

At a Canadian Methodist Convention held at Hamilton a stringent resolution was passed against the use of tobacco by the candidates for the ministry in that communion.

A new Roman Catholic church has just been consecrated at Geneva by Bishop Marilley, of Lusanne, assisted by the Bishops of Dijon, Belley, and St. Claude, and about 150 priests.

A battue for wolves took place two days back in the woods in the arrondissement of Pont Audemer (Eure), and it resulted in the destruction of three cubs.

The Senate of the Madras University has resolved to recommend that academic and official robes be adopted by the University, and worn on all occasions of ceremony.

The *Nievre* and the *Minerve* frigates arrived at Marseilles a few days ago from Genoa, having on board 1200 soldiers, most of them wounded or convalescent.

It is stated in one of the French journals that a vast establishment is about to be formed by the French Government for the purpose of making shoes for the whole army.

The committee of the University College Hospital have received notice from John Parrett, Esq., of Stony Stratford, on behalf of the executor of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Worley, of a bequest of £1000 for the benefit of the hospital.

The Wallace Monument Committee have awarded the first premium (fifty guineas) to Mr. J. G. Rochead, architect, Glasgow. The design represents a mediæval Scottish tower, the proposed height of which will be 220 feet, with a staircase leading to the summit.

Her Majesty's staghounds will meet at Ascot on the 10th proximo for the purpose of bleeding, and will continue to kill the deer until the first week in November, when the hunting season commences, the turn-out being at Salt Hill.

A peculiar custom prevails at Norham, Durham, that, if the banns of marriage be thrice published, and the marriage does not take place, the refusing party, whether male or female, pays 40s. to the Vicar, as a penalty for scorning the church.

Mount Lebanon is threatened with the horrors of a civil war. The old feuds between the Druse and Christian tribes have broken out again after lying dormant since 1845, and some horrible deeds of revenge and of retaliation have been committed on both sides.

Mr. Jobard, of Brussels, has invented an artificial statuary marble, which is to be prepared for sculptors in a liquid state, and can be moulded with the plaster figure. It is said to be pure and spotless as Carrara, transparent, polished, and hard as the real substance taken from the quarry.

The Great Western, and also most of the Midland Railway and Canal Companies, have advertised that on and after the 1st of October next all goods carried by them will be charged on the actual gross weight at 2240 lb. to the ton, except iron, which will be charged at 2400 lb. to the ton.

A Central Association has been formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, for the purpose of advocating a reform of the German Federal Constitution, and of "promoting the unity and liberal development of the common fatherland."

The Albany *Argus* tells a story of a party who were quietly sailing in a boat, when a sturgeon leaped into a frail barque, knocked down and stunned one of the merry-makers, and then retired with a back somerset, worthy of Blondin.

On the same day that Norcia, in the Roman States, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, violent shocks were felt throughout the Levant, from Constantinople to Smyrna. They were also felt in the kingdom of Naples.

A Milan journal announces that the Riflemen of the Alps are to be disbanded. The volunteers who wish to continue in the service are to be incorporated in the line, the officers being admitted into it with a rank inferior to that which they held.

Messrs. George Forrester and Co., of Liverpool have finished a new steam-yacht for Prince Ismail Pacha of Egypt. The new yacht is 180 feet long, by 18 feet 6 inches beam, and has engines of 80 horse-power. She is gorgeously fitted up, and her estimated cost is about £20,000.

Last Saturday a boat, rowed by two men, was conveying eight others on board the *Louisa*, a small trader, in the Thames, when a Woolwich steamer ran them down. Eight out of the ten were picked up by boats, but two were drowned.

The Congress of Political Economy was opened on the 12th inst. at Frankfort, by M. Le Lette, of Berlin, as president of the permanent committee of the congress. M. Varenhopp, in the name of the local committee, delivered an address, in which he declared that political questions should be excluded from the discussions.

Prince Kallimaki, the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna, has received despatches from Constantinople announcing that the Porte is now only waiting for the report of M. Musurus from Paris, on the conference held in that capital on the 6th inst., to send off the two firms of investiture to Prince Couza.

The first of a series of public meetings on the subject of financial reform will, we are assured, be held in Liverpool, in November next, Messrs. Cobden and Bright being the principal speakers. This meeting will be followed by others in different parts of the country, on the plan adopted by the Anti-Corn-Law League.

LAUNCH OF THE EXMOUTH LIFE-BOAT.

The usually quiet little town of Exmouth, Devon, was thrown into some excitement on Monday, the 5th inst., when it had become generally known that Lady Rolle and some of her friends, accompanied by the secretary of the Royal National Life-boat Institution and some gentlemen of the place, had decided on taking a trial-trip in the new life-boat recently sent here by that society. Accordingly, at about eleven o'clock, the life-boat was brought on her carriage out of her house and launched from it, having on board at the time Lady Rolle, the Countess of Antrim, Lady Helen McDonell, Miss Parbly, the Rev. J. Hall Parbly, Lieut. Agassiz, R.N., and several other gentlemen, with the boat's crew. This operation, which is sometimes so difficult of accomplishment with some life-boat carriages, was in this instance quickly performed, in consequence of the ingenious but simple mechanism of the life-boat carriage. Indeed, the whole work of launching, from the time the boat and carriage, drawn only by her crew and a few extra hands, were taken from the house to the beach, which is very soft and sandy, did not occupy ten minutes. Nothing could have been more satisfactory, and loud were the expressions of approbation of the proceedings, and of the singular energy and intelligence which the National Life-boat Institution had brought to bear on its sacred and humane objects.

The life-boat afterwards proceeded, with Lady Rolle and her party, in gallant style outside the bar. The boat's behaviour whilst ploughing through the seas elicited the admiration of every one on board. She was afterwards brought alongside a vessel, and there, with the aid of tackling, she was, after some difficulty, capsized, but she instantly righted herself, from a peculiarity in her construction, and self-ejected the water she had shipped in a few seconds. This operation again excited the loud applause of the people on board and on shore, as such an effect was doubtless quite novel to many persons at Exmouth. Some successful experiments were also made with the cork life-belts, which each man of the crews of the society's life-boats is now always required to wear before going afloat in the boat. One of the crew fearlessly plunged into the sea with his belts on, and, after performing various exploits, readily regained the shore.

The life-boat is a beautiful craft. She is 30 feet long, 6½ broad, and was built by Forrest, of Limehouse, after the plan of the boats now adopted by the institution. The life-boat house is a commodious and handsome building. It was built from the design of C. H. Cooke, Esq., of London, the honorary architect to the Life-boat Institution. The cost of the life-boat, carriage, and boathouse, was magnificently presented to the Royal National Life-boat Institution by Lady Rolle. There is, probably, not a more complete life-boat station on any coast of the United Kingdom than that at Exmouth. The entrance to this port is very dangerous, being surrounded with sandbanks and hidden rocks, and some dreadful wrecks have occurred here.

A life-boat establishment is not an ordinary affair. Here often the hope of the shipwrecked seaman when struggling with death-like grasp to some frail piece of his once-noble ship is concentrated. In the dark hour of the tempestuous night the minute-gun at sea is heard from the sinking ship. At its sound the people from far and near make with all haste for the life-boat house. The well-known report of the signal-gun has already brought the crew of the life-boat to the station. She is quickly launched. With brawny arms and stout hearts they valiantly contend with the raging surf, which runs, as they say, mountains high; but, with a resolute will, they are determined, with God's blessing, to reach the stranded vessel or perish in their perilous undertaking. At last the ship is reached: the crew are saved, and are soon on shore. The life-boat is carefully housed in readiness for another hazardous expedition. Should her services be again required. This is no imaginary description. What we have here related took place even last week at Southwold, Wick, and Bridlington; and previously at many other life-boat stations. We are told that the National Life-boat Institution has now eighty-five life-boat establishments in connection with it, on which it has expended upwards of £28,000. More than eleven thousand shipwrecked persons have been rescued from a watery grave since its first establishment, for saving whom it has voted upwards of £10,000, besides gold and silver medals and other honorary distinctions. Let the reader inquire at our seaport towns and fishing villages, and he will not fail to hear many a wife and mother expressing their gratitude for the preservation from drowning of either a husband or son. Indeed, only a few days ago we heard from the lips of a pilot at Sheldon expressions of heartfelt gratitude that his life and that of his "poor boy," as he feelingly called him, had been saved some time since during a gale of wind, and in the night, from inevitable death, on Teignmouth bar, by one of the life-boats of this institution. There are many noble and valuable societies in this country, but we believe that there is none more deserving of public support than the National Life-boat Institution, judging exclusively from the plain and stirring facts which it frequently places before us. Its operations, however, are unquestionably much crippled for the want of adequate public support. Even at its last monthly meeting on the 1st inst. we have been informed that payments amounting to about £900 for new life-boats and carriages could not be discharged without infringement upon its funded capital. Surely the few facts which we have here stated relating to this valuable society will call forth from the British public such prompt and liberal aid as will enable it to persevere in its course of usefulness on a scale somewhat adequate to its great and national importance.

A CONTRAST TO THE "GREAT EASTERN."—A little vessel, the *Helen Couran*, a screw-steamer of 18 tons, built at Dumbarton on the Clyde, is about to be sent across the Atlantic. A small screw, named the *Little Lucy*, of 30 tons, made the voyage some short time since with great success, and this has determined her proprietors to try



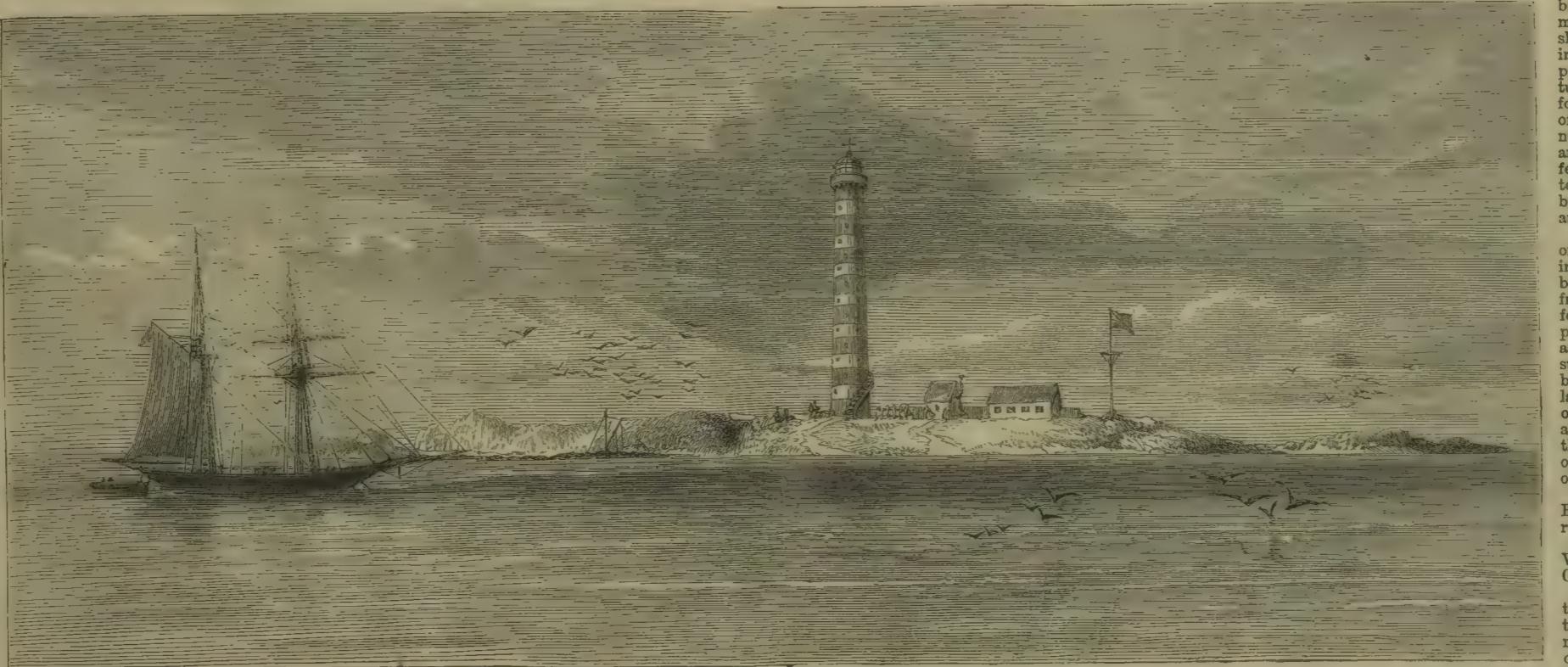
LAUNCH OF THE EXMOUTH LIFE-BOAT.—FROM A SKETCH BY THE REV. J. PARLBY—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE GREAT ISAACS LIGHTHOUSE.

Or this building, which was lighted for the first time on Monday, the 1st of August, we glean some particulars from the *Nassau Guardian* newspaper, published at Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas. The Great Isaacs, on which the lighthouse is erected, is a barren rock, situated at the northern extremity of the Great Bahama Bank, and any one acquainted with the small rocks and shoals in its vicinity will be convinced that a more appropriate spot could scarcely have been selected. The tower is circular, and formed of 255 cast-iron plates, varying in weight from three tons to thirty cwt. The extreme height from the ground to the top of the vane is 144 feet, and at the level of the floor of the lantern, where it has a diameter of twelve feet and a half, it is surrounded by a gallery guarded by a strong iron railing and supported on ornamental brackets, forming, as it were, the capital of the column. In the centre of the tower is a large cast-iron pipe, two feet in diameter and one inch in thickness, extending from the base to the summit, assisting to support the floors of the different rooms together with the frame for the catoptric reflectors, and serving as a case for the clockwork to work in, a door being placed at the foot to admit of repairs in case of accident.

The tower is ascended by means of a spiral staircase, which runs round the exterior of the base to the height of twenty-four feet, at which level the entrance-door opens into the first floor (the space below being filled up with substantial masonry and concrete, to add weight to the building), from which point it is carried up on the inside as far as the lantern.

The lantern, having sixteen faces or sides, is placed on the summit of the centre column or pipe. Its base is of cast iron, from which rise the uprights and sashbars, made of gun metal, and forming a frame for forty-eight large panes of plate glass, each half an inch in thickness, the whole



THE GREAT ISAACS LIGHTHOUSE ON THE GREAT BAHAMA BANK.

being covered in by a roof consisting of a gun-metal frame on which are screwed or riveted thick sheet copper plates, lined with corrugated sheet iron. Above this is placed the cowl, which is supported by the framework of the roof, and is in its turn surmounted by a vane of large dimensions in form of an arrow. The cowl is a hollow ball formed of sheet copper, open beneath to admit the chimney of Professor Faraday's ventilating apparatus, and pierced by round holes on the side under the feather of the arrow, to allow the smoke and heat to pass into the partial vacuum formed by the wind behind the ball, by which means a down draught and its bad effects are obviated.

The lighting apparatus, which is of the catoptric order and revolving, is composed of three wrought-iron triangular frames supporting twenty-one parabolic silver-plated reflectors, which reflect the light from an equal number of improved Argand lamps for burning colza or rapeseed oil. This frame is put in motion by clockwork, made of gun metal and steel, inclosed in a copper case; the weight is suspended by a strong catgut line winding round a barrel, the velocity of the revolution being regulated by a governor. On the inside of the lantern, on a level with the lower part of the glass, there is a light cast-iron gallery for the purpose of enabling the keepers to clean the windows and higher parts of the lighting apparatus, by which means the use of steps or ladders is entirely avoided.

This lighthouse being the first erected in the Bahamas since the accession of our beloved Sovereign, the light has been named the Victoria Light.

These operations have been carried on by Mr. C. W. Scott, the resident engineer, for Mr. Alexander Gordon, by whom the lighthouse was designed.

The following inscription has been placed over the entrance door:—“Erected A.D. 1856. This tower was constructed for the Lords of the Admiralty, under the instruction of the department of the Director of Works, by H. and M. D. Grissell, Regent's Canal Ironworks, London.”

MEMORIAL OF LIEUTENANT TOBIN.

THIS memorial of Lieutenant Arthur Lionel Tobin, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was presented by his parents, Sir Thomas and Lady Tobin, to the officers of that gallant regiment in remembrance of their young brother officer, to whose memory they have erected a monument over his remains near Lucknow. Lieutenant A. L. Tobin



MEMORIAL OF LIEUT. TOBIN.

served with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the Crimea, and on war being declared with China he embarked with the regiment for that service. The Indian mutiny breaking out, orders were awaiting them at the Cape of Good Hope to hasten to India and to proceed to the scene of war. At the capture of the Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, on the 16th of March, 1858, Lieutenant Tobin was severely wounded, being shot through the thigh. On the regiment taking the field against the rebels the next season he marched with them; but his strength and constitution were weakened by his wound, and he fell a victim to fever and dysentery, and died on the 12th of October, 1858, the early age of twenty-one years, lamented by all who knew him.

The memorial centrepiece is three feet high, and weighs about 500 oz. The base is triangular and supported on three sphinxes. The stem is a palm-tree (the emblem of victory), from which spring the six branches for lights, and in the centre the frame holding a glass bowl. The figures are a private of the 23rd, with the goat belonging to the regiment; a female figure holding a fan, representing India, and dressed in the native costume; a male figure representing a Crimean Tartar. The two latter figures, with the sphinxes (intended to represent Egypt), are to commemorate the parts of the globe in which the regiment has distinguished itself. The execution and design of this memorial are very beautiful, the modelling and detail of the figures being especially charming. It was manufactured by Messrs. Edward Barnard and Sons, London, and supplied by Mr. Edward Hawkesworth, silversmith, of Cork.

GAMESTER, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.

THIS winner of the eighty-fourth St. Leger is a dark bay colt by Cossack (winner of the Derby in 1847) and Gaiety, one of the Touchstone mares, for whom his owner, Sir Charles Monck, has always felt such a steady liking. He measures fifteen two, and looks what he is—a somewhat slow horse, with remarkable gameness. He has a most bloodlike head, a full eye, a clean jowl, a strong neck, beautiful shoulders, and a level but rather short back. In fact, he is somewhat short altogether, and on rather high but very wiry legs. In 1858 he started seven times, and won the Juvenile and Eglinton Stakes at York August Meeting, and the Elton Handicap at Stockton-on-Tees. His débüt was for the Grand Stand Stakes at Newcastle, where he was "nowhere." So far this year his winnings and losings are balanced, and each are three in number. The former include the Ascot Derby, the Ebor St. Leger, and, lastly the Great St. Leger. Sir Charles Monck, who is now, we believe, in his eighty-first year, has long been a good old-fashioned supporter of the turf, scarcely ever making abet, breeding his own horses, and running them principally at York, Newcastle, and Doncaster. For a man with so small a stud (which he trains at Whitewall, and also in private at his seat, Belsay, near Newcastle) he has had more than average share of luck, and Galanthus, Vindex, Hunca-Munca, Vanguard, &c., have all had their training expenses "and something more." Both Sir Charles, and his principal trainer, John Scott, had but slender hopes of winning the St. Leger; but the horse, who had been very leg-weary with his three races at York August, was cleverly "wound-up," during the three weeks between the meetings, to concert pitch, and the St. Leger race was exactly run to suit him. Had there been a very bad pace, it seems most doubtful whether he would have been found among the first three. This victory gave the people of Doncaster especial pleasure, as the worthy Baronet was closely allied by marriage to the late Sir William Cooke, of Wheatley, whose memorial-window, erected by the subscription of his friends and neighbours, was destroyed along with the old parish church.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

THE Cup, value 300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upwards, was run for at Doncaster on Friday week, and won by Lord Stamford's Newcastle. Newcastle led past the stand; Newstead, pulling double, being second; with Eskdale, Twilight, and Defender following him in the order named. On rounding the top turn Eskdale took cloes order with Newcastle, and Underhand dropped into the rear. As they proceeded towards the mile-post Newstead and Eskdale were alternately second and third. The race, however, requires no further description, for Newcastle went on with the running to the end, and won by a length and a half; the third beaten three lengths; bad fourth. Underhand, who was last nearly all the way, struck into the heels of something at the last turn and nearly came down. The pace was bad.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, who have been intrusted this year with the manufacture of the Doncaster Cup, have produced one of great beauty, possessing also novelty and utility. It consists of an Etruscan vase, in silver, richly gilt. The handles are formed by a female figure allegorical of the River Don, the neck and foot enriched by Etruscan ornamentation; and on the sides are two bassi-relievi illustrative of the past and present in Doncaster. Formerly the encampment of a Roman legion, the inhabitants of the city are naturally proud of the origin of their town, and the artist has depicted a chariot race as indicative of the period. On the other side the last struggle on a modern racecourse illustrates the Doncaster of to-day; and it is but justice to say that the artistic

merits of the reliefs and the handles are very high. The cup is mounted upon a base of blue velvet, with silver-gilt bands for ornament; and the novelty in this race prize is that the upper part



THE DONCASTER CUP.

of the cup can be removed, so that that which before was simply an ornament becomes useful as a claret cup. The cup was designed and modelled by Mr. H. Armstead.



GAMESTER, THE WINNER OF THE ST. LEGER.—FROM A DRAWING BY HARRY HALL.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The overthrow of the Underhand "certainty" on the Cup was nearly as great a surprise to many as the St. Leger defeat of Promised Land. The little horse looked in beautiful trim, but Aldcroft laid so far out of his ground when the pace was bad that he never could catch the leaders, when Newcastle began to bring them along in earnest, and he also lost two or three lengths by a stumble near the distance. Newcastle ran a very honest horse, and seemed to have quite forgotten his severe Lichfield struggle. Lord Stamford has thus had the good luck to run second for the Goodwood and first for the Doncaster Cup in his maiden season. Summerside was utterly unable to give 5 lb. to Qui Vive in the Park Hill Stakes, and must be set down as a most moderate mare. High Treason, most admirably ridden by Nat, gave 7 lb. very cleverly to Sweetsauce in the Two-year-old Stakes, and Umpire will have his own troubles to get out of his way for the Derby. The Doncaster Meeting, on the whole, was good, though it lacked stirring events, and the prices for yearlings were high. Several of them were bought in at quite fancy prices, and among them Brother to Ellington, and a filly out of Haricot for 600 gs. each. There were very few young Newminsters for sale, and Satinella, the cleverest among them to our eyes, did not quite reach the 150-guinea reserve. Mr. Cookson's lots were as usual brought to the hammer in beautiful condition, and averaged 180 gs. His Kettledrum and Vancouver were bracketed for the top price, 400 gs., and the former went into Colonel Townsley's hands. The Ratapians sold wonderfully well, and the half-sister to Musjid, who fetched the highest price ever yet given for a filly, was by him. Silvermere, 310 gs., was more admired than any of the Sheffield-lane yearlings; and Mr. Johnstone bought Minuet, a very strong and thick own brother to Marionette. The Newmarket First October begins on Tuesday. Tom Bowline is in the Buckenham; and as it is rather out of North Lincoln's distance, it seems not improbable that Promised Land (if he is not saved for his match) will get him cut down for the Grand Duke Michael. Madame Eyclantine and Aurora are on the Hopeful; Mayonaiso in the Three-year-old Triennial; Gamaster (7 lb. ex.) in the St. Leger; Compromise in the Four Year Old; and Winton, Sweetsauce, and Tom Bowline in the Two-year-old Triennials.

Scotland begins its coursing on Tuesday, with the Biggar St. Leger, and Mr. A. Dalzell as judge; and follows it up with the Border (Roxburghshire) meeting on Thursday. Old Mocking Bird is dead. She was bred in June, 1848, by a Shropshire gentleman, and sold for something under £20. During 1849-50 she ran forty-one courses in public, and lost seven. "Stonehenge" remarks of her that "her style was most extraordinary with a straight-backed mare, but her stride was so great that she could not well manage the Altar short-runners. There may be many greyhounds which could beat her elsewhere, but we doubt whether the animal has appeared in the public coursing-field which could outpace her over the downs of Ashdown or Amesbury, or on Chippenham or Exning fields."

CHESTERFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

Nursery Handicap.—Lady Grosvenor, 1. Greta, 2. Innkeepers' Stakes.—Vigo, 1. Buttercup, 2. Chatsworth Stakes.—Charlotte, 1. Whinomial, 2. Cavendish Stakes.—The Rover, 1. Neophyte, 2. Scarsdale Stakes.—The Creeper, 1. Little Poll, 2.

TUESDAY.

Hartington Stakes.—Lustre, 1. E. L., 2. Ladies' Stakes.—Amy Sedgwick, 1. Creeper, 2. Chesterfield Stakes.—The Rover, 1. Lansquenet, 2. Handicap Stakes of 3 sova.—E. L., 1. Buttercup, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Bradgate Park Stakes.—Fravola, 1. Tyrant, 2. Leicestershire Handicap.—Archduchess, 1. Ferndale, 2. Handicap Plate.—Appendix, 1. Stir Pudding, 2. Belvoir Stakes.—Tease, 1.—Mr. Sykes, 2. Ladies' Handicap Plate.—Katherine Logic, 1. Little Agnes, 2.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Ferndale, 1. Wanderer, 2. Scurvy Handicap.—The Rover, 1. Marmalade, 2. Nursery Handicap.—Simple Simon, 1. Mixture, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Little Poll, 1. Katherine Logic, 2. Queen's Plate.—Archduchess, 1. King-at-Arms, 2.

CRICKET.—New All England Eleven v. Sixteen of the Turnham Green (Dorsetshire) Club.—Saturday, on the Surrey Ground, Kennington-oval, was the third day of this match, and although the game was interrupted by showers each day, it was brought to a conclusion—Turnham-green winning by four wickets. Score:—New All England, first innings, 116; second innings, 91. Turnham-green, first innings, 146; second innings, 62.

Last Saturday a public meeting of landed proprietors, agriculturists, and citizens, was held at the Museum, Corn Exchange, Cork, for the purpose of taking steps towards securing the next show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland being held in Cork.

The Corporation of Limerick have granted leave for new tramways through the city. These will be the first in Ireland, inaugurating a novel and cheap mode of travelling.

During the last few weeks a number of merry "Harvest Homes" have been celebrated in different parts of the country.

A summary mode of getting rid of an obnoxious toll-gate has just been resorted to in the village of Langford, near Cullompton, in Devonshire. A toll house and gate were some time since erected near Langford by the turnpike trustees. The inhabitants of the locality felt themselves much aggrieved by the impost to which they were thus subjected, and the toll-house was a few days ago destroyed by fire.

Last Saturday an open-air meeting of between 2000 and 3000 persons was held at Barrhead, for the purpose of getting the Factory Act applied to the women and children employed in bleachfields and printing works.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.—A model of this great work of engineering skill, a description of which lately appeared in this Journal, and which is to be opened in November next, has been placed in the centre of the nave at the Crystal Palace.—A correspondent complains that, in an article on the Victoria Bridge (a resume of a small work just published) which appeared in this Journal on the 10th instant, justice was not done to Mr. Ross for the part which he took in originating and carrying out this gigantic undertaking. So far is it from our desire to cast the labours of Mr. Ross into the shade that this Journal was, we believe, the first to make the British public acquainted with that gentleman's signal services in connection with the Victoria Bridge. In our Number of February the 19th last appeared a portrait of Mr. Ross, with Engravings of the Victoria Bridge, accompanied by an historical sketch, in which it was shown that the chief, if not the entire, credit of the plan was due to Mr. Ross. In order, however, that his fame may not suffer at our hands, we give from our Correspondent's communication the portion bearing principally upon the question—which extract we observe, in passing, might have been taken from our account of Feb. 19, so alike are the two in letter as well as in spirit:—"To the Hon. J. Young, of Canada, although not a practical man, is due the credit of first suggesting a bridge over the St. Lawrence; for the conveyance of trade, and being highly impressed with its importance as a means of promoting the prosperity and progress of the province, and being convinced that it was practicable, he entered heartily into the scheme to obtain its realisation. But to Mr. Alexander M. Ross, the engineer-in-chief of the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as of the Victoria Bridge, is due the entire credit of the plan by which it has been accomplished. Mr. Ross visited Canada in 1822, accompanied by a member of the eminent firm of contractors, Messrs. Peto and Betts (Mr. Jackson, M.P.), in order to make his surveys for the line of railway now known as the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. He perceived that the obstacle interposed by the St. Lawrence to an unbroken chain of railway communication must be overcome; and, although I believe it formed no part of the original idea of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway to construct this bridge, Mr. Ross, convinced of its necessity, proceeded at once to deal with the difficulty. He it was who collected all the requisite information relative to the breaking up of the ice, the rise of the river, &c., and during the winter of that year he pushed on a survey of the bed of the river through holes cut in the ice, made his own observations on the state of the river during the winter; and when he returned to this country he laid before the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway the completed and matured designs of the Victoria Bridge, as constituting an integral portion of the railway. Not only was the plan of the bridge completed, but the whole quantities were taken out, the cost carefully estimated, and, indeed, Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts, and Jackson had entered into the contract before Mr. Stephenson had more than become aware that such a work was contemplated."

THE WEATHER

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 31 feet.

DAY	DAILY CHANGES OF			THEM DURING			WIND.	RAIN
	Pressure	Temperature	Wind	Relative	Humidity	Amount		
Sept. 7	Inches. 29.894	58.3	48.4	71	6	49.3	65.0	W. W. N. W.
" 8	29.993	60.1	53.7	81	7	54.1	67.8	SSW.
" 9	29.560	63.3	54.4	73	7	59.0	63.2	SSW. SSW. W.
" 10	30.145	54.6	33.6	58	3	47.1	62.9	W. N. W.
" 11	30.325	57.0	44.4	65	5	41.9	66.3	WNW.
" 12	30.111	57.7	49.2	75	7	39.8	68.3	S. SE.
" 13	29.748	52.0	44.6	78	9	50.5	59.2	SE. S. SW.
Sept. 14	29.583	51.5	46.6	85	6	43.5	60.0	NNE. N.
" 15	29.584	53.0	48.3	85	9	46.2	62.8	NW. W. N.
" 16	29.503	55.4	48.7	80	8	47.5	63.7	N. N. E. N.
" 17	29.868	55.6	46.8	73	4	52.8	62.5	N. W.
" 18	30.030	55.0	45.7	73	7	43.7	69.5	NW. SSW.
" 19	29.919	55.4	46.6	74	2	51.1	62.8	N. NW. SW.
" 20	29.891	64.2	40.6	76	8	41.1	63.7	SSW. SW.

* Total movement of wind from 9 deg. to 12 deg. = 969 miles.

EUROPEAN VISITOR TO PEKIN.—The *Daily News* has published the following extract from a private letter from Shanghai:—"I have a gentleman living with me who is only six weeks from Pekin, he having gone there in disguise as a Russian from St. Petersburg, but the second day after he entered Pekin the Chinese authorities found out he was not; he was ordered to go back immediately. His stay in Pekin was only three weeks, and he came back through Siberia to the River Amoor, thence in a Russian man-of-war to Japan, and finally here. He states that the Russian Embassy had not yet arrived at Pekin, and that they would find great difficulty in getting there; they would be treated like prisoners, watched by a large number of police. He states there are 100,000 men all about Pekin living in tents, and that the soldiers of Tien-Tsing are Tartar troops from the Amoor, commanded by a Tartar General of great skill. He states there is no foreigner with them. He states that he saw English-made guns and revolvers in the shops at Pekin. It is reported that the Americans are gone to Pekin by a round-about road, which the mandarins wished them to go by; but this gentleman states that he doubts much if they will ever be permitted to get into Pekin."

STATUE OF THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN NEILL.—A duplicate of the statue of this gallant officer has been successfully cast at the foundry of Messrs. Robinson and Co., London. The one previously executed is to be erected in the town of Ayr, Sir John Neill's native place; that now cast is destined for Madras. The size is heroic, and General Neill is represented in the dress which he wore when he received his mortal wound at the gate of Lucknow, and when he, with General Havelock, made his second and successful effort to relieve the heroic little garrison of that city. At the foot of the figure in the background is a broken cannon, which the military cloak of the General touches in easy folds. Both statues will be placed on pedestals of granite.

A HINT.—The *Toronto Globe* addresses the following notice to its subscribers:—"Having purchased Dick's patent for the addressing of newspapers—each copy of the *Daily Globe* sent by mail after the 1st of August, 1859, will bear printed upon it the name of the subscriber—the date to which his subscription is paid up—and the amount (if any) for which he is in arrear. This will secure absolute certainty in the daily mailing of each subscriber's paper, and enable every one to know at any moment the precise sum he is in arrear."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The great abundance of money, and the continued influx of bullion into the Bank of England, have produced much firmness in the value of nearly all National Stocks; but the business doing has been comparatively small, and the Government broker has confined his purchases of Consols to £5000 daily. The Unfunded Debt has continued steady, at from 22s. to 23s. and 26s. prem. Indian Securities have, for the most part, been very firm in price; but the dealings in them have not increased.

There is still an active demand for money both at the Bank and in Lombard-street; but, as the supply of surplus capital is very large, no advance has taken place in the rates of discount. Out of doors first-class short bills have been done at 2½ per cent.

The total imports of bullion have amounted to £672,000, chiefly from Australia and the United States. About £250,000 has been sold to the Bank, and the export demand has fallen off considerably. The actual amount shipped by the last packet to Calcutta, &c., is £423,494, including £274,000 on Government account. The next steamer will carry out about £250,000. Mexican dollars have advanced 1d., or to 60d. per ounce, and standard bars have realised 61d., being an unaltered quotation. Several parcels of Australian sovereigns have been disposed of at 77s. 8d. per ounce. About £50,000 in gold has been forwarded to Lisbon, and £15,000 to Cadiz. The latest advices from St. Petersburg bring the exchange at 34d. This quotation shows a profit of ten per cent on the shipping of gold to London; but it would appear that the greatest difficulty is experienced by the merchants in obtaining a supply, consequently, they are compelled to purchase bills to settle their engagements, at a considerable loss. In the other foreign exchanges the fluctuations continue trifling. At Hamburg the rate of discount is only 1½ to 1½; and at Amsterdam, 2½ to 3 per cent.

The Directors of the Commercial Bank of Sydney have declared a dividend for the past half-year equal to eighteen per cent per annum. The reserve fund now amounts to £54,000. The dividend of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China is £2 10s. per share for the half-year.

Prices of Home Stocks were well supported on Monday, notwithstanding that the dealings were limited. Consols were done at 95½ and 95½; India Five per Cents realised 100½ to 100; Ditto Debentures, 95; Ditto Bonds, 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem. India Scrip was firm, at 100 to 100. On Tuesday the market was flat, at 95½ to 96½ for Consols. India Stock marked 21s, and India Scrip 100½. India Five per Cents were 100½; Ditto, Debentures, 95½; Ditto, Bonds, 2s. dis.; Consols for Account, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem. Bank Stock, for Account, marked 22. There was more firmness on Wednesday, and Consols were done at 95½ to 96. India Scrip was 80 to 80 prem., and India Stock, 21s to 21. India Debentures, New, sold at 95½ to 96½; Ditto Bonds, 7s. to 2s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 22s. to 25s. prem. On Thursday Public Securities were steady, at 95½ to 96½ for Consols, and a special transfer took place in the New Three per Cents at 95½. Exchequer Bills sold at 2s. to 20s. prem. The New Indian Stock was 100½, and the Scrip 100½.

Most Foreign Securities have been tolerably firm in price, but the amount of business doing in them, both for Money and Time, has not increased. The Scrip of the new Russian Loan has sold at 4½ dis. to par. The leading quotations are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 100½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 158½; Grenada New Active Three and a Half per Cents, 17; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½ to 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents (Uribarri), 81; Peruvian Three per Cents, 72; Portuguese Three per Cents, 67½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 86½; Spanish Three per Cents, 46; Ditto, New Deferred, 34½; Ditto, Passive, 11; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 4½; Turkish Six per Cents, 84; Ditto, New, 93; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½; Venezuela Two and a Half per Cents, 27½; Ditto One per Cent, 14½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 102½.

The dealings in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been only moderate; nevertheless, prices generally are maintained:—Bank of Egypt have realised 21; British North American, 55½; Commercial of London, 2 0½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 12½; London Chartered of Australia, 2½; London and County, 20½; London Joint-Stock, 30½; London and Westminster, 50½; Ottoman, 1½; Oriental, 40½. Colonial Government Securities have ruled firm, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, January and July, 11½; Ditto, February and August, 11½; New Brunswick Five per Cents, 110½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 187½ to 180, 90½; Ditto, 188½ and upwards, 100½; Victoria Six per Cents, 111½. Miscellaneous Securities have been in moderate request, at full prices. Berlin Waterworks have marked 4½; Crystal Palace, 15½; Ditto, Preference, 5; Electric Telegraph, 100; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Great Ship, 1; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 7½; Ned and India Telegraph, 15½; Scottish Australian Investments, 20½; Van Diemen's Land, 5½; Commercial Docks, 10½; East and West India, 12½; London, 67½; Victoria, 103.

In the Railway Share market a steady business has been transacted, and prices, almost generally, have shown an upward tendency. For the most part the traffic receipts continue good. The London and North Western returns show an increase of £4115; the Great Western an increase of £4520; the Great Northern an increase of £1208; and the London and South Western an increase of £272, when compared with the corresponding week in 1858. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6; Calkeenan, 8½; Eastern Counties, 5½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 2½; Great Northern, 10½; Ditto, A Stock, 8½; Great Western, 6½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 10½; Ditto, Thirds, 15½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 9½; London and Brighton, 11½; London and North-Western, 9½; Ditto, Eighths, 8½; London and South-Western, 9½; Manchester, 8½; Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; Midland, 10½; North British, 9½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 9½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, First Guarantee, 12½.

Leeds, 4½; Ditto, York, 7½; North London, 10½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Scottish Central, 11½; South Devon, 4½; South-Eastern, 7½; South Wales, 6½; West-end of London and Crystal Palace, 8½; B. T. B., 7½.

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PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 2, 110; Ditto, New, Six per Cent Stock, 12½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 2½; Great Western Five per Cent, 110½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 9½; Midland—Bristol and Birmingham, 140½;

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ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL, whose death we had the melancholy task of recording in our second edition last week, was the only son of the late Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, who for his many public works received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty in 1841. Mr. Brunel was on board the *Great Eastern* (his last important work) on the day before the vessel left the Thames, and remained for several hours to witness the trial of the engines. Symptoms of paralysis showed themselves, and he was hurried home, and laid on the bed from which he never rose again. The news of the explosion on board the great ship reached him on Tuesday last, and from that

time he gradually sank until Thursday night, the 15th inst., when he expired, in his fifty-fourth year. The following outline of Mr. Brunel's public career is taken from Charles Knight's "English Cyclopædia of Biography":—

Mr. Brunel was born at Portsmouth, in 1806, when his father was engaged in erecting the block machinery for the dockyark. He was taken while quite young to France, and finished his education at the College of Henry IV. at Caen. He commenced practical engineering in 1826, under his father, at the Thames Tunnel, of which work he was resident engineer. Being the last to quit his post, he was more

than once in danger from the frequent breaking in of water during the progress of the excavations, and only saved himself by swimming. The final irruption of 1828, when one man was drowned, surprised him 600 feet from the end of the tunnel: he was borne along by the stream, and rose to the surface near the top of the shaft.

Mechanical and railway engineering, and the construction of machinery for locomotives and steam navigation, have been the special objects of Mr. Brunel's study. For ten years he laboured in the experiments instituted by his father to apply carbonic acid gas as a motive power. He was designer and civil engineer of the *Great*

Western, the first steam-ship built to cross the Atlantic; of the Great Britain, of other large vessels, and of the Great Eastern. He has been engaged on the docks at some of our outports; among which the most important are the improvement of Bristol Docks, Cardiff, and the construction of the Old North Sunderland Dock.

Mr. Brunel was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway in 1833; and under his direction all the tunnels, bridges, and other works were constructed on that line and its branches and connections, including the Bristol and Exeter, South Devon, West Cornwall, Birmingham and Oxford, and others. Noticeable among the bridges on these lines are that across the Thames to Maidenhead, for the largest and flattest of brick arches; that at Chepstow, for the great difficulties overcome in crossing the Wye; and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway over the Tamar, which is, as near as may be, from coincidence of natural causes, of the same span and height as the Britannia Bridge, and has a central pier, rising from a depth of 80 feet of water, the deepest yet encountered in railway engineering. The Hungerford suspension foot-bridge across the Thames at London was also erected by Mr. Brunel. It has the longest span in England. He took part in the floating and raising of the Conway and Britannia tubular bridges—operations not less remarkable for their novelty and magnitude than for the friendly co-operation of engineers by whom they were successfully accomplished.

Mr. Brunel set out and conducted the works of the Tuscan portion of the Sardinian Railway; and had the entire charge of establishing and fitting the Renkioi hospitals on the Dardanelles, necessitated by the late war with Russia.

Mr. Brunel was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1830, and was chosen on the Council in 1844. He was Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the Society of Arts; a Fellow of the Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

On Tuesday morning the mortal remains of Mr. Brunel were interred in Kensal-green Cemetery. The funeral procession, which was of a private character, left Duke-street, Westminster, the late residence of the deceased, at nine o'clock. The cortège consisted of four mourning coaches, containing the principal relatives of the deceased and also the following gentlemen distinguished in engineering science—Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Field, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Walker, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Charles Manby, and numerous others. Twelve carriages belonging to friends of the deceased followed the procession. The whole of the houses in the immediate vicinity of the deceased's residence, in Duke-street, closed their shops and windows in token of respect. At the cemetery a large number of gentlemen connected with the Society of Civil Engineers and the profession generally assembled and followed the procession to the grave.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE HON. J. G. C. FOX STRANGWAYS.

The Hon. John George Charles Fox Strangways, youngest son of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, by his second wife, Maria, third daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham, died on the 15th inst., after a very short illness, at Brickworth House, Wiltshire. He was born on the 6th of February, 1803; and married, the 19th of Feb., 1844, Amelia, third daughter of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., by whom he leaves a son and a daughter. Mr. Fox Strangways was formerly in the Foreign Office; and was in September, 1836, elected M.P. for Caine. He was for some years Gentleman Usher to the late Queen Adelaide.

SIR JOHN HAY WILLIAMS, BART.

Mr. John Hay Williams, second Baronet, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, was the eldest son of Sir John Williams, the first Baronet, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Hugh Williams, Esq., of Tyfry, in the county of Anglesea, and was born the 9th of January, 1774. He succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 9th of October, 1830, and assumed the additional name of Hay in 1832. He married, in 1812, Lady Sarah Elizabeth Pitt, only daughter of William Pitt, first Earl Amherst, by whom he leaves two daughters. Sir William died at his seat, Bodelwyddan, Flintshire, on the 10th inst.; he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother, now Sir Hugh Williams, the third Baronet, who married, in 1843, Henrietta Charlotte, only daughter of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., and has four sons and three daughters. This family of Williams springs from a younger son of the house of Williams Wynn, of Wymnstay, and obtained its baronetcy on the 21st of July, 1798.

SIR ROBERT H. CUNLIFFE, BART.

GENERAL Sir Robert Henry Cunliffe, Kt., C.B., and fourth Baronet, of Liverpool, Lancashire, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, was the eldest surviving son of Sir Forster Cunliffe, the third Baronet, by his wife, Harriet, daughter of Sir David Kinloch, Bart. He was born the 22nd of April, 1785, and entered the Bengal Army in 1800, on the nomination of Mr. Dundas, then President of the Board of Control. His military career was of long duration and high distinction. He acted during the campaign of the Doab under Lord Lake in 1804; at Kullinger in 1812; in the Nepal war of 1814-15; at Hattrap in 1817; the Pindaree war of 1818, and at the siege and capture of Bhurtapore, under Lord Combermere, in 1825-26. He received the India medal with two clasps for Nepal and Bhurtapore. Cunliffe soon made himself remarkable for staff and administrative capacity, and early in life, during the mountain operations against Nepal, gained the approbation of the successful general of that war, Sir David Ochterlony, who intrusted him with the sole charge of the Commissariat Department in the field. He received the public thanks of the Governor-General, the Marquis of Hastings, for the able manner in which he had directed the important affairs of his department, with a special acknowledgment that he had saved large sums (upwards of £100,000) of the public money, and, in order to secure his future aid, as well as reward his past conduct, it was arranged that he should succeed two years after as Chief of the Commissariat Department on the death of Colonel Paton in 1819. On this occasion the following record was made in the Military Department by order of the Governor-General:—“Adverting to the high character for zeal, integrity, and ability of the Deputy Commissary-General, Major Cunliffe, in all but the Commissariat Department, have generally fallen during the last two or three years, we consider it to be a measure highly advantageous to the public interest to appoint Major Cunliffe in succession to Colonel Paton.” At Bhurtapore, where the whole of the Commissariat arrangements were personally supervised by Colonel Cunliffe, what he did was so highly appreciated by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Combermere, that he received the honour of knighthood, together with that of Companion of the Bath. Lord Amherst, in addressing Mr. Charles Wynn, then President of the Board of Control, June, 1825, wrote:—“I wish all our heads of departments were like Colonel Cunliffe. His activity is unceasing. I don't know how we could carry on the war without him.” Cunliffe, whose first commission as an Ensign bore date the 25th of September, 1799, became a Major-General in 1838, Lieutenant-General in 1851, and a General in 1857. He returned to England in 1834, after an unbroken course of service of thirty-three years, and died at his seat, Acton Park, Wrexham, on the 10th inst. Sir Robert, who was a representative of the younger branch of an old Lancashire family—the Cunliffes of Wycoller—succeeded his father as second Baronet on the 15th of June, 1834. He married, first, in 1805, Louisa, widow of A. Forest, Esq., and by her has had three sons, of whom the two eldest, Robert Ellis, Indian service, died in 1855, and George died in India in 1855; and three daughters, Louisa, wife of Colonel Hippisley Marsh; Anna Wrotham, who died in 1838, the wife of John Pantin Gibbons, Esq.; and Charlotte, the wife of Captain Frederick Smith. Sir Robert Cunliffe married, secondly, on the 2nd of April, 1825, Susan Emily, daughter of Colonel John Paton, and by her (who died the 11th of November, 1856) has had four other sons and seven other daughters: of these four sons, Henry is Vicar of Shifnal, Shropshire; Charles Watkin was slain by the mutineers at Buxar Ghaut, in June, 1857, and Foster John, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery, died at Lucknow, in the September of the same year. Sir Robert Cunliffe is succeeded in his baronetcy by his grandson, an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards (the elder son of the late Robert Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., and his wife Charlotte, eldest daughter of H. Hawes, Esq.), now Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, the fifth Baronet, who was born the 17th of June, 1839.

M. Legouvé, of the Academy, and M. Henri Martin, the historian, have left Paris for Italy to represent the friends of Italian liberty in France at the approaching funeral ceremonial in honour of Manin, the brave defender of Venice.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S ADDRESS.

The meeting of the British Association for 1859 commenced, as stated in the last Number of this Journal, on Wednesday evening, in the new Music Hall, Aberdeen. There was a large attendance, and great interest attached to the meeting in consequence of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort being the President elect. Professor Owen, on retiring from the chair, congratulated the members on the prosperous condition of the association, and on the fact that it was presided over by his Royal Highness.

The Prince Consort then assumed the chair amid cordial acclamations, and delivered the following address, which was loudly cheered throughout:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—

Your kind invitation to me to undertake the office of your president for the ensuing year could not but startle me on its first announcement. The high position which Science occupies, the vast number of distinguished men who labour in her sacred cause, and whose achievements, while spreading innumerable benefits, justly attract the admiration of mankind, contrasted strongly in my mind with the consciousness of my own insignificance in this respect. I, a simple admirer and would-be student of Science, to take the place of the chief and spokesman of the scientific men of the day, assembled in furtherance of their important objects. The thing appeared to me impossible. Yet, on reflection, I came to the conclusion that, if not as a contributor to, or director of, your labours, I might still be useful to you, useful to science, by accepting your offer. Remembering that this association is a popular association, not a secret confraternity of men jealously guarding the mysteries of their profession, but inviting the uninitiated, the public at large, to join them, having as one of its objects to break down those imaginary and hurtful barriers which exist between men of science and so-called men of practice, I felt that I could, from the peculiar position in which Providence has placed me in this country, appear as the representative of that large public which profits by and admires your exertions, but is unable actively to join in them; that my election was an act of humility on your part, which to reject would have looked like false humility, that is like pride, on mine. But I reflected further, and saw in my acceptance the means, of which necessarily, so few are offered to her Majesty, of testifying to you, through the instrumentality of her husband, that your labours are not unappreciated by your Sovereign, and that she wishes her people to know this as well as yourselves. Guided by these reflections, my choice was speedily made, for the path of duty lay straight before me. If these, however, are the motives which have induced me to accept your flattering offer of the presidency, a request on my part is hardly necessary that you will receive my efforts to fulfil its duties with kind indulgence.

If it were possible for anything to make me still more aware how much I stand in need of this indulgence, it is the recollection of the person whom I have to succeed as your president—a man of whom this country is justly proud, and whose name stands among the foremost of the naturalists in Europe for his patience in investigation, conscientiousness in observation, boldness of imagination, and acuteness in reasoning. You have, no doubt, listened with pleasure to his parting address, and I beg to thank him for the flattering manner in which he has alluded to me.

The association meets for the first time to day in these regions and in this ancient and interesting city. The poet, in his works of fiction, has to choose, and anxiously to weigh, where to lay his scene, knowing that, like the painter, he is thus laying in the background of his picture, which will give tone and colour to the whole. The stern and dry reality of life is governed by the same laws, and we are here living, feeling, and thinking under the influence of the local impressions of this northern seaport. The choice appears to me a good one. The travelling philosophers have had to come far, but in approaching the highlands of Scotland they meet nature in its wild and primitive form, and nature is the object of their studies. The geologist will not find many novelties in yonder mountains, because he will stand there on the bare backbone of the globe; but the primary rocks, which stand out in their nakedness, exhibit the grandeur and beauty of their peculiar form; and in the splendid quarries of this neighbourhood are seen to peculiar advantage the closeness and hardness of their mass, and their inexhaustible supply for the use of man, made available by the application of new mechanical powers. On this primitive soil the botanist and zoologist will be attracted only by a limited range of plants and animals, but they are the very species which the extension of agriculture and increase of population are gradually driving out of many parts of the country. On those blue hills the red deer, in vast herds, hold undisturbed dominion over the wide heathery forest, until the sportsman, fatigued and unstrung by the busy life of the bustling town, invades the moor, to regain health and vigour by measuring his strength with that of the antlered monarch of the hill. But, notwithstanding all his efforts to overcome an antagonist possessed of such superiority of power, swiftness, caution, and keenness of all the senses, the sportsman would find himself baffled, had not science supplied him with the telescope and those terrible weapons which seem daily to progress in the precision with which they carry the deadly bullet, mocking distance, to the mark. In return to the help which science has afforded him, the sportsman can supply the naturalist with many facts which he alone has opportunity of observing, and which may assist the solution of some interesting problems suggested by the life of the deer. Man also, the highest object of our study, is found in vigorous, healthy development, presenting a happy mixture of the Celt, Goth, Saxon, and Dane, acquiring his strength on the hills and the sea. The Aberdeen whaler braves the ice regions of the Polar Sea to seek and to battle with the great monster of the deep; he has materially assisted in opening those icebound regions to the researches of science; he fearlessly sailed in the search after Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, whom their country sent forth on this mission, but to whom Providence, alas! has denied the reward of their labours, the return to their homes, to the affectionate embrace of their families and friends, and the acknowledgments of a grateful nation. The city of Aberdeen itself is rich in interest for the philosopher. Its two lately-united universities make it a seat of learning and science. The collection of antiquities, formed for the present occasion, enables him to dive into olden times, and, by contact with the remains of the handiwork of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, to enter into the spirit of that peculiar and interesting people, which has always attracted the attention and touched the hearts of men accessible to the influence of heroic poetry. The Spalding Club, founded in this city for the preservation of the historical and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland, is honourably known by its important publications.

Gentlemen, this is the twenty-ninth anniversary of the foundation of this association, and well may we look back with satisfaction to its operation and achievements throughout the time of its existence. When, on the 27th of September, 1831, the meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society took place at York, in the theatre of the Yorkshire Museum, under the presidency of the late Earl Fitzwilliam, then Viscount Milton, and the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt eloquently set forth the plan for the formation of a British Association for the Promotion of Science, which he showed to have become a want for his country, the most ardent supporter of this resolution could not have anticipated that it would start into life full-grown as it were, enter at once upon its career of usefulness, and pursue it without deviation from the original design, triumphing over the oppositions which it had to encounter in common with everything that is new and claims to be useful. Gentlemen, this proved that the want was a real and not an imaginary one, and that the mode in which it was intended to supply that want was based upon a just appreciation of unalterable truths. Mr. Vernon Harcourt summed up the desiderata in graphic words, which have almost identically been retained as the exposition of the objects of the society, printed at the head of the usually-appearing volume of its transactions:—“To give a stronger impulse and more scientific inquiry—to promote the intercourse of those who cultivate science in different parts of the empire with one another and with foreign philosophers—and to obtain a more general attention to the objects of science, and a removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede its progress.”

To define the nature of science, to give an exact and complete definition of what that science (to whose service the association is devoted) is and means, has, as it naturally must, at all times occupied the metaphysician. He has answered the question in various ways, more or less satisfactorily to himself or others. To me, science, in its most general and comprehensive acceptation, means the knowledge of what I know—the consciousness of human knowledge. Hence, to know is the object of all science; and all special knowledge, if brought to our consciousness in its separate distinctiveness from, and yet in its recognised relation to, the totality of our knowledge, is scientific knowledge. We require, then, for science—that is to say, for the acquisition of scientific knowledge—those two activities of our mind which are necessary for the acquisition of any knowledge—analysis and synthesis; the first to dissect and reduce into its component parts the object to be investigated, and to render an accurate account to ourselves of the nature and qualities of these parts by observation; the second, to recompose the observed and understood parts into a unity in our consciousness, exactly answering to the object of our investigation. The labours of the man of science are therefore at once the most humble and the loftiest which man can undertake. He only does what every little child does from its first awakening into life, and must do every moment of its existence; and yet he aims at the gradual approximation to Divine truth itself. If, then, there exist no difference between the work of the man of science and that of the merest child, what constitutes the distinction? Merely the conscious self-determination. The child observes what accident brings before it, and unconsciously forms its notion of it; the so-called practical man observes what his special work forces upon him, and he forms his notion upon it with reference to this particular work. The man of science observes what he intends to observe, and knows why he intends it. The value which the peculiar object has in his eyes is not determined by accident, nor by an external cause, such as the mere connection with work to be performed, but by the place which he knows this object to hold in the general universe of knowledge, by the relation which it bears to other parts of that general knowledge.

To arrange and classify that universe of knowledge becomes, therefore, the first, and perhaps the most, important object and duty of science. It is only when brought into a system, by separating the

incongruous and combining those elements in which we have been enabled to discover the internal connection which the Almighty has implanted in them, that we can hope to grapple with the boundlessness of His creation, and with the laws which govern both mind and matter. The operation of science, then, has been systematically to divide human knowledge, and raise, as it were, the separate groups of subjects for scientific consideration into different and distinct sciences. The tendency to create new sciences is peculiarly apparent in our present age, and is perhaps inseparable from so rapid a progress as we have seen in our days; for the acquaintance with and mastering of distinct branches of knowledge enable the eye from the newly-gained points of sight to see the new ramifications into which they divide themselves in strict consecutive, and with logical necessity. But in thus gaining new centres of light, from which to direct our researches, and new and powerful means of adding to its ever-increasing treasures, science approaches no nearer to the limits of its range, although travelling further and further from its original point of departure. For God's world is infinite; and the boundlessness of the universe, the confines of which appear ever to retreat before our finite minds, strikes us no less with awe when, plying into the starry crowd of heaven, we find new worlds revealed to us by every increase in the power of the telescope, than when the microscope discloses to us in a drop of water, or an atom of dust, new worlds of life and animation, or the remains of such as have passed away.

Whilst the tendency to push systematic investigation in every direction enables the individual mind of man to bring all the power of which he is capable to bear on the specialities of his study, and enables a greater number of labourers to take part in the universal work, it may be feared that that consciousness of its unity which must pervade the whole of science, if it is not to lose its last and highest point of sight, may suffer. It has occasionally been given to rare intellects and the highest genius to follow the various sciences in their divergent roads, and yet to preserve that point of sight from which alone their totality can be contemplated and directed. Yet how rare is the appearance of such gifted intellects; and, if they be found at intervals, they remain still single individuals, with all the imperfections of human nature.

The only mode of supplying with any certainty this want is to be sought in the combination of men of science representing all the specialities, and working together for the common object of preserving that unity and presiding over that general direction. This has been to some extent done in many countries by the establishment of academies embracing the whole range of the sciences, whether physical or metaphysical, historical or political.

In the absence of such an institution in this country all lovers of science must rejoice at the existence and activity of this association, which embraces in its sphere of action, if not the whole range of the sciences, yet a very large and important section of them, those known as the inductive sciences, excluding all that are not approached by the inductive method of investigation. It has for instance (and, considering its peculiar organisation and mode of action, perhaps, not unwise) eliminated from its consideration and discussions those which come under the description of moral and political sciences. This has not been done from undervaluing their importance and denying their sacred right to the special attention of mankind, but from a desire to deal with those subjects only which can be reduced to positive proof, and do not rest on opinion or faith. The subjects of the moral and political sciences involve not only opinions but feelings; and their discussion frequently rouses passions. For feelings are “subjective,” as the German metaphysician has it—they are inseparable from the individual being—an attack upon them is felt as one upon the person itself; whilst facts are “objective” and belong to everybody—they remain the same facts at all times and under all circumstances: they can be proved; they have to be proved, and when proved are finally settled. It is with facts only that the association deals. There may for a time exist differences of opinion on these also, but the process of removing them and resolving them into agreement is a different one from that in the moral and political sciences. These are generally approached by the deductive process; but if the reasoning be ever so acute and logically correct, and the point of departure, which may be arbitrarily selected, is disputed, no agreement is possible; whilst we proceed here by the inductive process, taking nothing on trust, nothing for granted, but reasoning upwards from the meanest fact established, and making every step sure before going one beyond it, like the engineer in his approaches to a fortress. We thus gain ultimately a roadway, a ladder by which even a child may, almost without knowing it, ascend to the summit of truth and obtain that immensely wide and extensive view which is spread before the feet of the astonished beholder. This road has been shown us by the great Bacon; and who can contemplate the prospects which it opens, without almost falling into a future age of discovery?

From amongst the political sciences it has been attempted in modern times to detach one which admits of being severed from individual political opinions, and of being reduced to abstract laws derived from well-authenticated facts. I mean political economy, based on general statistics. A new association has recently been formed, imitating our perambulating habits, and striving to comprehend in its investigations and discussions even a still more extended range of subjects, in what is called “social science.” These efforts deserve our warmest approbation and good will. May they succeed in obtaining a purely and strictly scientific character! Our own association has, since its meeting at Dublin, recognised the growing claims of political economy to scientific brotherhood, and admitted it into its statistical section. It could not have done so under abler guidance and happier auspices than the presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, whose efforts in this direction are so universally appreciated. But even in this section, and whilst statistics alone were treated in it, the association, as far back as 1833, made it a rule that, in order to insure positive results, only those classes of facts should be admitted which were capable of being expressed by numbers, and which promised, when sufficiently multiplied, to indicate general laws.

If, then, the main object of science—and I beg to be understood, henceforth, as speaking only of that section which the association has under its special care, viz., inductive science—if, I say, the object of science is the discovery of the laws which govern natural phenomena, the primary condition for its success is accurate observation and collection of facts in such comprehensiveness and completeness as to furnish the philosopher with the necessary material from which to draw safe conclusions.

Science is not of yesterday. We stand on the shoulders of past ages, and the amount of observations made and facts ascertained has been transmitted to us and carefully preserved in the various storehouses of science; other crops have been reaped, but still lie scattered on the field; many a rich harvest is ripe for cutting, but waits for the reaper. Economy of labour is the essence of good husbandry, and no less so in the field of science. Our association has felt the importance of this truth, and may well claim, as one of its principal merits, the constant endeavour to secure that economy. One of the latest undertakings of the association has been, in conjunction with the Royal Society, to attempt the compilation of a classified catalogue of scientific memoirs, which, by combining under one head the titles of all memoirs written on a certain subject, will, when completed, enable the student who wishes to gain information on that subject to do so with the greatest ease. It gives him, as it were, the plan of the house, and the key to the different apartments in which the treasures relating to his subject are stored, saving him at once a painful and laborious search, and affording him at the same time an assurance that what is here offered contains the whole of the treasures yet acquired.

Whilst this has been one of its latest attempts, the association has from its very beginning kept in view that its main sphere of usefulness lay in that concentrated attention to all scientific operations which a general gives to the movements of his army, watching and regulating the progress of his impetuous soldiers in the different directions to which their ardour may have led them, carefully noting the gaps which may arise from their independent and eccentric action, and attentively observing what impediments may have stopped, or may threaten to stop, the progress of certain columns. Thus it attempts to fix and record the position and progress of the different labours, by its reports on the state of sciences published annually in its transactions; thus it directs the attention of the labourers to those gaps which require to be filled up, if the progress is to be a safe and steady one; thus it comes forward with a helping hand in striving to remove those impediments which the unaided efforts of the individual labourer have been, or may be, unable to overcome.

Let us follow the activity of the association in these three different directions. The reports on the state of science originate in the conviction of the necessity for fixing, at given intervals, with accuracy and completeness, the position at which it has arrived. For this object the general committee of the association intrusts to distinguished individuals in the different branches of science the charge of becoming, as it were, the biographers of the period. There are special points in different sciences in which it sometimes appears desirable to the different sections to have special reports elaborated; in such cases the general committee, in its capacity of the representative assembly of all the sciences, reserves to itself the right of judging what may be of sufficient importance to be thus recorded.

The special subjects which the association points out for investigation, in order to supply the gaps which it may have observed, are—either such as the philosopher alone can successfully investigate, because they require the close attention of a practised observer, and a thorough knowledge of the particular subject; or they are such as require the greatest possible number of facts to be obtained. Here science often stands in need of the assistance of the general public, and gratefully accepts any contribution offered, provided the facts be accurately observed. In either case the association points out what is to be observed, and how it is to be observed. The first is the result of the same

The question how to observe resolves itself into two—that of the scientific method which is to be employed in approaching a problem or in making an observation, and that of the philosophical instruments used in the observation or experiment. The association brings to bear the combined knowledge and experience of the scientific men, not only of this but of other countries, on the discovery of that method which, while it economises time and labour, promises the most accurate results. The method to which, after careful examination, the palm has been awarded, is then placed at the free disposal and use of all scientific investigators. The association also issues, where practicable, printed forms, merely requiring the different laws to be filled up, which, by their uniformity, become an important means for assisting the subsequent reduction of the observations for the association of the laws which they may indicate. At the same time most searching tests and inquiries are constantly carried on in the observatory at Kew, given to the association by her Majesty, the object of which is practically to test the relative value of different methods and instruments, and to guide the constantly progressive improvements in the construction of the latter. The establishment at Kew has undertaken the further important service of verifying and correcting to a fixed standard the instruments of any maker, to enable observations made with them to be reduced to the same numerical expression. I need hardly remind the inhabitants of Aberdeen that the association, in one of the first years of its existence, undertaken the comparative measurement of the Aberdeen standard scale with that of Greenwich—a research ably carried out by the late Mr. Baily.

The impediments to the general progress of science, the removal of which I have indicated as one of the tasks which the association has set for itself, are of various kinds. If they were only such as direction, advice, and encouragement would enable the individual, or even combined efforts of publishers, to overcome, the exertions of the association which I have just alluded to might be sufficient for the purpose. But they are often such as can only be successfully dealt with by the powerful arm of the State or the long purse of the nation. These impediments may be caused either by the social condition of the country itself, by restrictions arising out of peculiar laws, by the political separation of different countries, or by the magnitude of the undertakings being out of all proportion to the means and power of single individuals of the association, or even the voluntary efforts of the public. In these cases the association, together with its sister society, the Royal Society, becomes the spokesman of science with the Crown, the Government, or Parliament—sometimes even, through the Home Government, with foreign Governments. Thus it obtained the establishment by the British Government of magnetic and meteorological observatories in six different parts of the globe, as the beginning of a network of stations which we must hope will be so far extended as to compass by their geographical distribution the whole of the phenomena which throw light on this important point in our tellurian and even cosmical existence. The Institute of France, at the recommendation of M. Arago, whose loss the scientific world must long deplore, cheerfully co-operated with our council on this occasion. It was our association which, in conjunction with the Royal Society, suggested the Antarctic expedition, with a view to further the discovery of the laws of terrestrial magnetism, and thus led to the discovery of the southern polar continent. It urged on the Admiralty the prosecution of the tidal observations, which that department has since fully carried out. It recommended the establishment, in the British Museum, of the conchological collection exhibiting present and extinct species, which has now become an object of the greatest interest.

I will not weary you by further examples, with which most of you are better acquainted than I am myself, but merely express my satisfaction that there should exist bodies of men who will bring the well-considered and understood wants of science before the public and the Government, who will even hand round the begging-box and expose themselves to refusals and rebuffs to which all beggars are liable, with the certainty, besides, of being considered great bores. Please to recollect that this species of bore is a most useful animal, well adapted for the ends for which nature intended him. He alone, by constantly returning to the charge, and repeating the same truths and the same requests, succeeds in awakening attention to the cause which he advocates, and obtains that hearing which is granted him at last for self-protection, as the minor evil compared to his importunity, but which is requisite to make his cause understood. This is more particularly the case in a free, active, enterprising, and self-determining people like ours, where every interest works for itself, considers itself the all important one, and makes its way in the world by its own efforts. Is it, then, to be wondered at that the interests of science, abstract as science appears, and not immediately showing a return in pounds, shillings, and pence, should be postponed, at least, to others which promise immediate tangible results? Is it to be wondered at that even our public men require an effort to wean themselves from other subjects in order to give their attention to science and men of science, when it is remembered that science, with the exception of mathematics, was until of late almost systematically excluded from our school and university education; that the traditions of early life are those which make and leave the strongest impression on the human mind, and that the subjects with which we become acquainted, and to which our energies are devoted in youth, are those for which we retain the liveliest interest in after years, and that for these reasons the effort required must be both a mental and a moral one? A deep debt of gratitude is therefore due to bodies like this association, which not only urges the wants of science on the Government, but furnishes it at once with well-matured plans how to supply them with the greatest certainty and to the greatest public advantage.

We may be justified in hoping, however, that by the gradual diffusion of science, and its increasing recognition as a principal part of our national education, the public in general, no less than the Legislature and the State, will more and more recognise the claims of science to their attention; so that it may no longer require the begging-box, but speak to the State, like a favoured child to its parents, sure of a parental solicitude for its welfare; that the State will recognise in science one of its elements of strength and prosperity, to foster which the clearest dictates of self-interest demand.

If the activity of this association, such as I have endeavoured to describe it, ever found or could find its personification in one individual—its incarnation, as it were—this had been found in that distinguished and revered philosopher who has been removed from amongst us, in his ninetieth year, within these last few months. Alexander von Humboldt incessantly strove after dominion over that universality of human knowledge which stands in need of thoughtful government and direction to preserve its integrity; he strove to tie up the *faces* of scientific knowledge, to give them strength in unity. He treated all scientific men as members of one family, enthusiastically directing, fostering, and encouraging inquiry, where he saw either the want of, or the willingness, for it. His protection to the young and ardent student led many to success in their pursuit. His personal influence with the Courts and Governments of most countries in Europe enabled him to plead the cause of science in a manner which made it more difficult for them to refuse than to grant what he requested. All lovers of science deeply mourn for the loss of such a man. Gentlemen, it is a singular coincidence that this very day on which we are here assembled, and are thus giving expression to our admiration of him, should be the anniversary of his birth.

To return to ourselves, however. One part of the functions of the association can receive no personal representation, no incarnation—I mean the very fact of meetings like that which we are at present inaugurating. This is not the thoughtful direction of one mind over acquired knowledge, but the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction of flint and steel; it is not the action of the monarchy, of a paternal Government, but the republican activity of the Roman Forum. These meetings draw forth the philosopher from the hidden recesses of his study, call in the wanderer over the field of science to meet his brethren, to lay before them the results of his labours, to set forth the deductions at which he has arrived, to ask for their examination, to maintain in the combat of debate the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his observations. These meetings, unlike those of any other society, throw open the arena to the cultivators of all sciences, to their mutual advantage: the geologist learns from the chemist that there are problems for which he had no clue, but which that science can solve for him; the geographer receives light from the naturalist, the astronomer from the physicist and engineer, and so on. And all find a field upon which to meet the public at large, invite them to listen to their reports and even to take part in their discussions—show to them that philosophers are not vain theorists, but essentially men of practice—not conceited pedants, wrapped up in their own mysterious importance, but humble inquirers after truth, proud only of what they may have achieved or won for the general use of man. Neither are they daring and presumptuous unbelievers—a character which ignorance has sometimes affixed to them—who would, like the Titans, storm heaven by placing mountain upon mountain, till hurled down from the height attained by the terrible thunders of outraged Jove; but rather the pious pilgrims to the Holy Land, who toil on in search of the sacred shrine, in search of truth—God's truth—God's laws as manifested in His works, in His creation.

At the conclusion of the address his Royal Highness was loudly cheered, and a vote of thanks to the Prince Consort, proposed by Sir B. Brodie and seconded by the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, was enthusiastically passed by the large audience.

The Town Council of Aberdeen have unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That the Town Council resolve to confer the freedom of the city on the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, in order to mark their deep sense of, and gratitude for, his long-tryed and most useful services to his country, especially in the great cause of civil and religious liberty."

GIFT TO THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—A highly-valuable accession to the Bodleian Library has recently been made in the gift of a collection of Persian manuscripts, at once choice and extensive. The donor is Mr. John Bardee Elliott, a distinguished ex-member of the East India Company's Civil Service, and a gentleman whose munificence and scholarship are familiar to all Orientalists. The manuscripts are upwards of a thousand in number, all in a most excellent state of preservation, and in great part no less remarkable as elegant specimens of calligraphy than as representing a large share of all that is most notable in Persian literature. The collection consists of manuscripts which its donor has been accumulating from various quarters of India since the first years of this century, and of the bulk of the library of the late Sir Gore Ouseley.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. GARNETT.—**Thanks;** they shall have prompt attention. In future we would recommend you to indicate the pieces on your diagrams by their initials. It is very difficult for the examiners to distinguish the men as you have represented them.

VERA.—It all depends upon whether your solution is received in time.

S. B. M.—A player giving the odds of his Queen is at liberty to claim a Queen if he advance one of his Pawns to its eighth square.

H. G. L.—**Thanks;** the construction is clumsy; and it wants point.

H. C. R.—**Putney.**—There are no superfluous pieces in the problem mentioned.

Cardinal F.—What is to deter black from taking the Q King in passing at move 3? You have overlooked that to do so would be to mate.

M. A. B.; R. S.—**Malines.**—Impossible. See notice to "Cardinal F."

C. H. S.—**We cannot see the mate.**

J. D. F.—**Amiens, and Duxia.**—"The Supplement to the Chessplayer's Handbook" will be announced, we are told, very shortly. So far as the author is concerned it has been completed some time.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 812.—**Harry, I. P. D., Maxman, F. R., H. N. Jackson, Derrick, Philo, S. D. D., M. A. B., Meda, Clayton, Sarrian, Boy, H., Strickson, I. M., of Sherburn, I. W. D., M. P., Felix, Queen, G. R., A. Z., S. L. A., L. E. W., E. R. H., Verax, T. M. Y., X. L., L. S. D., Pertinax, T. F. M., N. F., I. L. F., G. T. Y., Olivia, T. R. A., Max, A. Clerk, E. C., G. O., W. K., E. Musurus, I. W. B., F. T. D., are correct. All others are wrong.**

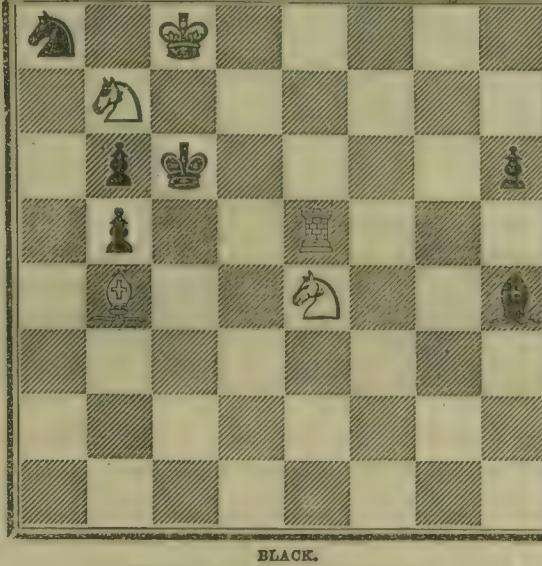
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 813.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q R 6th	B to Q 2nd (ch)	3. R to K Kt 5th Kt to K 4th	
2. K to K B 4th	Q or B checks, or (a)	4. Kt or B mates.	
(a) 2. B to K 3rd	B to Q B 5 (dis, ch) Kt K 4th		

PROBLEM NO. 814.

By G. DE BOER.

BLACK.



BLACK.
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

A couple of well-fought Games between Mr. HARRWITZ and Mr. CAMPBELL, played at the Philidorian Chess-rooms, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

(Evans' Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	15. B takes Kt	P takes B
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt Kt 3rd
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	17. K R to K sq	P to K B 4th
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q R 4th	18. Q to Q B 3rd	R to K sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q Kt to K B sq	Kt to K B 5th
7. Castles	B to Q Kt 3rd	20. K Kt to K 5th	P to K B 5th
8. P takes P	P to Q 3rd	21. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 4th
9. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	22. P to K Kt 3rd	R takes Kt
10. P to K 5th	B to K Kt 2nd	23. Kt to Q 2nd	R takes R (ch)
11. B to Kt Q 2nd	P takes K	24. R takes R	P takes P
12. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	25. K R P takes P	Q takes Kt
13. Q to Q R 4th (ch) B to Q 2nd			And wins the game.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(Philidor's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	26. P to K B 4th	B takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	27. P takes B	R R takes K B P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	28. Kt to K 2nd	R R takes R P
4. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. K to Q B 2nd	P to K B 4th
5. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd	30. P takes Q P	P takes P
6. B takes Kt	B takes B	31. K to Q 3rd	R takes Q Kt P
7. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	32. K R to Q B sq	R to Kt 7th
8. B takes Kt	Q takes B	33. Q R to Q B 6 (ch)	K to K 2nd
9. Q takes Q	P takes Q	34. R takes P (ch)	K to K B 3rd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Castles on Q side	35. Q R to Q B 6 (ch)	K to K 2nd
11. Castles on Q side	R to K sq	36. Q R to Q B 7 (ch)	K to K B 3rd
12. K R to K sq	P to K R 4th	37. R to Q B 6th (ch)	R to K 3rd
13. K Kt to Q 4th	B to K R 3rd (ch)	38. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
14. K to Q Kt sq	B to K B 5th	39. Kt to K B 4 (ch)	K to K 4th
15. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	40. K takes P	R takes P
16. P to Kt K 3rd	B to K R 3rd	41. R to K B 5th	R to Q R 6th (ch)
17. P to K R 4th	K R to K Kt sq	42. Kt to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Q 3rd
18. Q R to Q 4th	K R to K B 4th	43. R to Q B 8th	P to K B 5th (ch)
19. Q R to Q B 4th	K to Q 2nd	44. K to Q 2nd	R to Q R 7th (ch)
20. K R to Q sq	K R to K Kt 5th	45. K to Q B 3rd	R to Q R 6th (ch)
21. Q R to Q B 5th	P takes K P	46. K to Q 2nd	R to K 5th
22. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	47. R to K B 8th	R to Q 5th
23. P to Q B 4th	K to Q 3rd	48. R takes P	R takes R
24. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K 4th	49. Kt takes R	K to Q B 4th
25. Kt to Q 4th	P to K 6th	50. Kt takes R P	

And the game was drawn.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1120.—By C. M. M.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, Q at K B 3rd, B at K Kt 3rd; Ps at K B 5th, K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 5th, B at K Kt 5th, P at Q B 7th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1121.—By an Amateur of Exeter.

White: K at Q 6th, Rs at Q R 3rd and 5th, B at K R 3rd, Kts at Q sq and Q 8th; Ps at K 2nd and Q B 5th.

Black: K at K 5th, B at K R 2nd, Kts at K R 8th and Q R 3rd; Ps at K R 2nd, K B 3rd, K 4th, Q 5th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 5th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1122.—By J. P.

White: K at Q B 8th, Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at K R 7th and Q R 5th; Ps at K Kt 5th, Q 4th, R 4th and 5th.

Black: K at Q 3rd; Ps at K Kt 3rd and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

In the nursery gardens established by the French Government in Algeria a trial has lately been made, with perfect success, of a tree-new in Europe—the *goingamadon*, or the wax-tree of Cayenne, which furnishes a species of wax similar to that in common use, and possessing all the properties of beeswax. The tree grows freely and costs little, and it has been calculated that each full-grown stem will yield from 20 to 25 kilogrammes annual produce.

THE ADDITIONAL INCOME-TAX.—The sums to be collected in October next will be—first, half a year of the former tax, 2d., and the new tax, 4d.—viz., 6d. in the pound on the whole year's rating. Consequently, the deductions to be made by those who pay rents, interest, and such like, will be—from a half-year's or a quarter's rent, &c., 5d. in the pound on the half-year's or quarter's rent, and 4d. in the pound on a whole year's rent. From a year's rent, 9d. in the pound. For instance: Suppose your rental to be £100 a year, you will be called upon for 160 fourpences and for 50 fivepences, or £2 14s. 8d.; and this you will deduct from your next payment of half-a-year's rent. But if you have already paid a quarter's rent, and deducted the 5d. income-tax, and have but a quarter's rent to pay to your landlord, then you will deduct 100 fourpences and 25 fivepences, or £2 3s. 9d. Stated in a tabular form, the deduction per pound to be made for the sum thus paid as rent, interest, or dividends, 9d. in the pound; from half a year's ditto, 1s. 1d. int.: 9d. pound; from a quarter's ditto, 1s. 9d. in the pound.—*Law Times.*

THE FARM.

The broken weather has rather hindered the harvesting of the second crop of grass, but vegetation generally has been much benefited. The wheat trade has somewhat recovered its tone, and, in many instances, there has been an advance of fully a shilling a quarter on fine samples of new. Taking the harvest as a whole we believe that it will be fully one-eighth below the average of



SPREADING FLAX IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

wrought iron. Twelve hundred men are at present employed in the factory, and before the end of the year, when the new works are in a state of completion, more than two thousand hands will be at work.

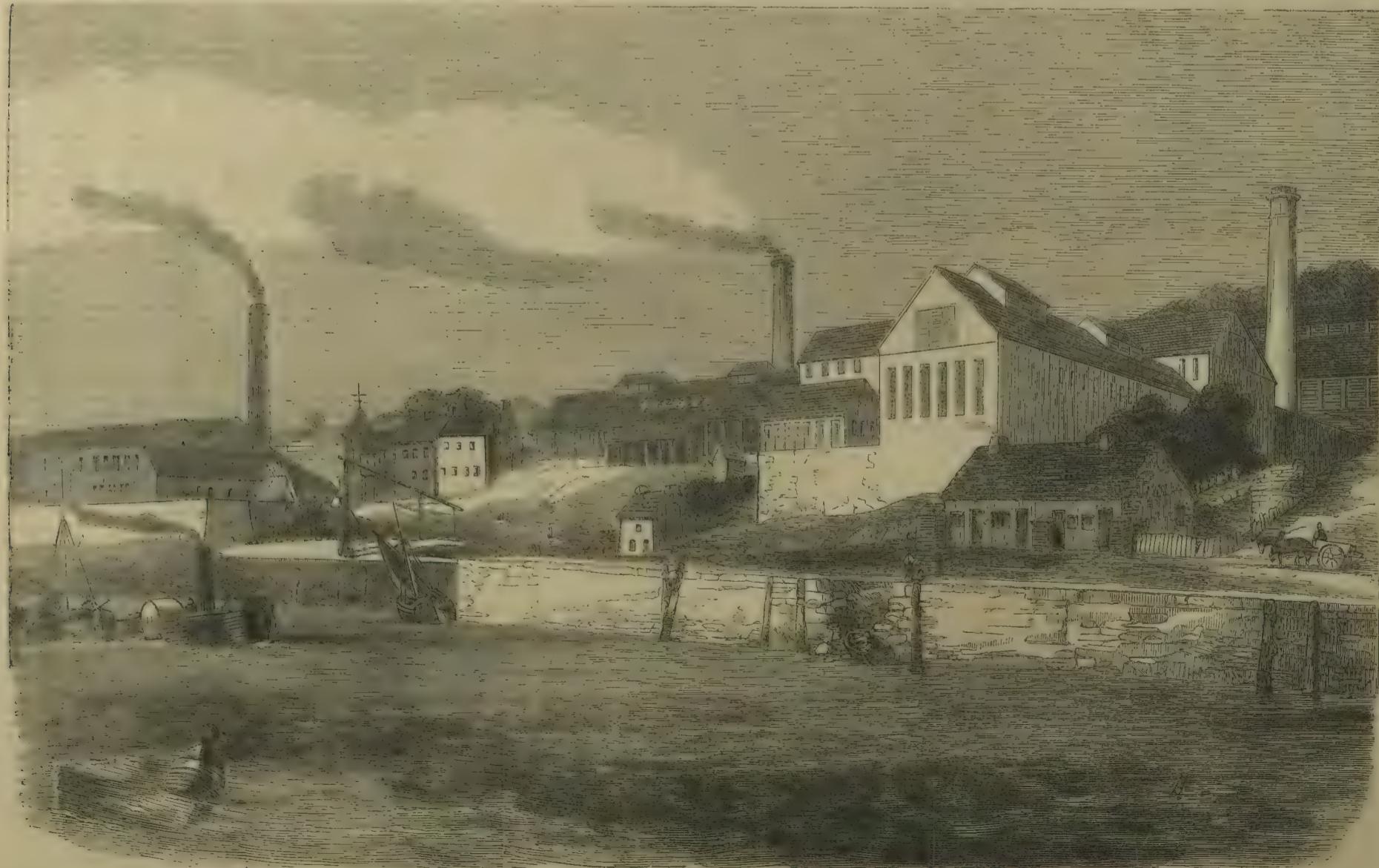
THE ELSWICK ENGINE-WORKS LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

A mechanics' institution is connected with the works for the benefit of the men, the committee and masters being composed of the draughtsmen and workmen themselves. Drawing and mathematical classes are attended by the workmen and boys, and those showing decided talent in these studies are admitted into the drawing-office when vacancies occur. Some of the best and most clever draughtsmen have been obtained in this way.

The members of the Mechanics' Institution held their annual soirée a short time ago, and, as it was the first opportunity they had as a body of showing their appreciation of the honour that had been conferred on Sir William Armstrong, a little demonstration was got up. The soirée was held in the large covered yard of the establishment used for building bridges, and the works closed at twelve o'clock, to allow the men sufficient time to get ready. The interest taken by the officials in the intellectual and moral improvement of the hands employed in these works cannot be too highly extolled. Mr. Percy Westmacott, the manager of the works, exerted himself to the utmost to render the place of meeting worthy of the interest-

ing occasion, and the building was superbly decorated. It had the appearance of a great hall, and when lighted up the effect was most brilliant. The platform was erected at the west end. Two hydraulic rams formed the cornices in front, with the governor of an engine on the top. A line of shafting ran along the front, interspersed with wheels, &c. Behind the chair the decorations were very grand. A large arch encircled the whole, in the border of which was inscribed in ornamental characters "Long live Sir Wm. Armstrong!" In the centre of the arch were two large stars containing all the tools requisite for engineering purposes, such as files, chisels, &c. At the top of the arch three union-jacks were suspended, and at the sides hung two beautiful banners. Amongst the other decorations at this end were the scales of justice and a sheaf of corn, showing that it is by their honest labour the multitude of hands in this hive of industry gain their bread. On the floor in front of the platform were anvils, hammers, &c. The decorations may be described as a development of the engineering trade, commencing with the smith, and proceeding through the various branches. Splendid designs in evergreens and flowers served agreeably to relieve the heavier portions of the decorations. Mrs. Westmacott and Miss Westmacott, assisted by other ladies, bestowed great pains and displayed much taste in that part of the work, which they undertook. There were four rows of tables arranged lengthways, at which about 700 were accommodated at a time. The number at tea was nearly 2000. Along

the sides of the building hung a number of flags, among which was the flag of the Elswick Engine Works, bearing the date 1847. At the east end was erected another large platform, also beautifully decorated, in which a band performed a choice selection of music during the evening. The place was lighted from the top, to which were affixed nine gas reflectors, each nine feet in diameter, shedding a flood of light on the vast assemblage below. A large number of ladies graced the scene with their presence. Sir William Armstrong was detained in London, but the toast wishing him long life was vehemently cheered; and Lady Armstrong, who was present, met with a most flattering reception. A highly satisfactory report, setting forth the progress of the institution, was read by the secretary; and the chairman distributed a number of prizes, accompanying each prize with some words of compliment to the pupils for their perseverance and attainments, and of encouragement to pursue their studies. The Rev. C. Moody, Dr. Bruce, and Mr. E. Glynn having addressed the meeting, Mr. James Rowell moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and the other gentlemen belonging to the firm who took so great an interest in the institution. The resolution having been enthusiastically passed, three hearty cheers were given for Sir William and Lady Armstrong. The band then played the National Anthem, and the proceeding terminated. A party of vocalists belonging to the Apollo Vocal Union gave a variety of songs and glee at intervals during the evening.



THE ARMSTRONG GUN WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.



SOIREE OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AT THE ARMSTRONG GUN WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY PERCY WESTMACOTT.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

THE ACTION ON THE PEIHO.

REAR-ADMIRAL HOPE'S DESPATCH.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral James Hope, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station:—

Chesapeake, Gulf of Pechili, July 5.

I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having on the 17th ultimo arrived off the island of Sha-lui-tien, in the Gulf of Pechili, where I reported in my letter, No. 66, of the 11th ultimo, the squadron had been directed to rendezvous, I proceeded on the following day to the mouth of the Peiho River, with the object of intimating to the local authorities the intended arrival of the Hon. Frederick Bruce, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, and Monsieur de Bourboulon, Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, and of reconnoitring the existing state of the defences of the river.

These last appeared to consist principally of the reconstruction in earth, and in an improved form, of the works destroyed last year, strengthened by additional ditches and abattis, as well as an increased number of booms of a very much more formidable nature, a description of all of which will be found on the annexed plan, furnished by Major Fisher, of the Royal Engineers. Very few guns were seen, but a considerable number of embrasures were masked with matting, evidently with a view of concealing others.

Having sent an officer on shore to communicate with the authorities, he was met by a guard, apparently of country people, who prevented him from landing, informed him that there were no officials nearer than Tien-Tsin, and on his acquainting them with my wish that the obstructions at the mouth of the river should be removed, in order to enable the Ministers to proceed to Tien-Tsin, a promise was given that a commencement should be made for this purpose within the next forty-eight hours.

The following day I moved the whole of the squadron up to the anchorage off the mouth of the river, placing the gun-boats inside the bar. On proceeding to examine the entrance, on the 20th, and finding that nothing had been done towards removing the obstructions before referred to, I addressed a letter to the Tantal at Tien-Tsin, acquainting him with the object of my arrival, and requesting free communication with the shore. To this an evasive answer was received two days subsequently.

On the 21st I received a letter from Mr. Bruce, acquainting me that M. de Bourboulon and himself had come to the conclusion to place the matter in my hands, and requesting me to take any measures I might deem expedient for clearing away the obstructions in the river, so as to allow them to proceed at once to Tien-Tsin; in consequence of which I acquainted the Tantal that the Ministers having arrived, and the obstructions still existing at the mouth of the river, I should proceed to remove them, using force if necessary, the responsibility of the consequences resting with those by whom I might be opposed. To this communication no reply was received, and consequently on the 24th I took the force inside the bar to prepare for operations, and gave further intimation that after eight o'clock in the evening, if I received no satisfactory reply, I should feel myself at liberty to take my own course.

On the same night the parties named in the margin,* under the direction of Captain G. O. Willes, cut one of the cables of the boom, marked D in the plan, and blew two away with powder. These last, however, were found reunited on the following day, the supporting logs of wood to which they were cross-lashed being probably moored head and stern. Captain Willes availed himself of this opportunity to examine closely the construction of the inner boom (plan E), and he found it to consist of large balks, well cross-lashed together, forming a mass of timber not less than one hundred and twenty feet wide, and about three feet in depth. The opening shown in the plan might have admitted of the passage of a gun-boat, but the strength of the current would at any time have rendered such a passage a matter of exceeding difficulty and doubt. Under these circumstances it was clear that no other mode of attack was left open to me except that on the front of the works, and a subsequent endeavour to carry them by storm, should I succeed in silencing their fire.

The morning of the 25th was occupied in placing the vessels in position, the Starling, Janus, Plover (flag), Cormorant, Lee, Kestrel, and Bantener, being on a line parallel to the works on the South Fort, and the Nimrod in the rear of the line, with her fire bearing on the North Fort. The Opossum, under Captain Willes, was placed in advance, close up to the stakes, and the Forester and the Haughty in reserve, in rear of the line, the former having directions to move up into the Plover's position, should that vessel advance in support of the Opossum.

The vessels on the right were under the direction of Captain C. F. A. Shadwell; those on the left under Captain N. Vansittart. The strength of the tide and the narrowness of the channel (about 200 yards) had rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty to take up the position above detailed; and the Bantener and Starling, the vessels on the extreme right and left of the line, had both taken the ground, the former, however, in a good position, the latter in one which incapacitated her from taking much share in the action.

At two p.m. I directed the Opossum to open a passage through the first barrier, which being effected by 2.30, she moved up to the second barrier, supported by the Plover, closely followed by the Lee and Haughty, which vessels I ordered in for that purpose.

On the arrival of the Opossum at the second barrier the forts opened a simultaneous fire of not less than between thirty and forty guns, of calibres from 32-pounders to 8-inch, of which I directed the ships to engage. The Plover took up a position close to the barrier; the Opossum, Lee, and Haughty, in succession, farther out.

At three p.m.† finding that the ships inside the barrier, especially the Plover and Opossum, were becoming disabled by the enemy's fire, they were dropped out into fresh positions outside of it, where, having received assistance in men, they renewed the action.

In consequence of the Plover's disabled state I shifted my flag to the Cormorant; and at 4.20 a severe wound I had received about an hour previously compelled me to call Captain Shadwell on board the Cormorant, and intrust to him the more immediate command of the squadron.

At 5.40 the Kestrel sunk in her position, and it became necessary to put the Lee on the ground to avoid the like result.

At 6.30 the fire from the North Forts ceased altogether, and half an hour later that on the south side was silenced, with the exception of that proceeding from one gun in the outer or south bastion, one in the curtain on each side of it, and one in the flank of the centre bastion, also one in the detached fort to the south.

At 7.20 a landing was effected opposite the outer bastion of the South Fort, the portion which appeared most injured by the fire of the squadron, and where the attack could be best supported by the guns of the vessels. The force consisted of a detachment of Sappers and Miners, under Major Fisher, Royal Engineers; a brigade of Marines, under Colonel Thomas Lemon; a division of seamen, under Captain Vansittart, assisted by Commanders John E. Commerell and W. A. J. Heath, the whole under Captain Shadwell's direction, accompanied by a small detachment of French seamen, under the command of Commandant Tricault.

They were encountered by a heavy fire proceeding from those guns I have already named as not completely silenced, as well as from jingals and riles; but notwithstanding these and other serious obstacles presented by the character of the ground to be crossed, and the nature of the defences, 150 officers and men having reached the second ditch, and about 50 having arrived close under the walls, had the opposition they experienced been that usual in Chinese warfare, there is little doubt that the place would have been successfully carried at the point of the bayonet.

Captains Shadwell and Vansittart, and Colonel Lemon, R.M., having been disabled in the advance, the command in front devolved on Commander Commerell, who, after consultation with Majors Fisher, R.E., and Richard Parker, R.M., and Commandant Tricault, having reported to Captain Shadwell that they could hold their present position, but that it was impossible to storm without reinforcements, received from that officer the order to retire.

This operation was effected with a deliberation and coolness equal to the gallantry of the advance, under cover of the night, which had now closed in, the force being sent down to the boats by detachments, carrying the wounded with them, and eventually the whole were brought off by 1.30 a.m. of the 26th, Commanders Commerell and Heath being the last on shore.

I have already stated that the Lee and Kestrel had sunk in their positions from the effect of the enemy's fire; and I regret to add, that, in proceeding down the river after the termination of the action, the Plover was grounded within range of the forts; and the Cormorant, in endeavouring to remove, was also found to have taken the ground. Under these circumstances, I desired the officers and men to be removed from them for the time, in order to obviate the loss which might occur should the enemy be enabled to reopen their fire.

The Kestrel, I am happy to say, has since been recovered; but, notwithstanding every exertion which was subsequently made, under the direction of Captain Willes, to recover the three other vessels, the Plover and Lee proved to be so hopelessly ground that it was impossible to move them; while the Cormorant, which got afloat comparatively uninjured on the night of the 27th, was again unfortunately grounded, within range of the forts, on moving down; and on the following day such a heavy fire was opened on her that, although again afloat, she sank at her anchors, and the officers and men employed in removing her were withdrawn.

The fire of the enemy, being remarkably well directed and sustained, occasioned the squadron considerable loss, amounting to 25 officers and men killed, and 93 wounded, of which 54 are slight. Among the former I have to regret the loss of Lieut. W. H. Rason, commanding the Plover, a very promising young officer, and Captain Theo. M'Kenna, of the 1st Royals, who was attached to me by the Major-General commanding the forces in China.

In the subsequent attack on shore 64 officers and men were killed, and

252 wounded, of which 90 are slight. Amongst the former I have to regret the loss of Lieut. A. Graves, of the Assistance; Lieut. C. H. Clutterbuck and Mr. T. H. Herbert, midshipman, both of this ship; of Lieut. Hamilton Wolridge, of the Royal Marine Brigade; and Lieut. H. L. T. Inglis, Royal Marines, of the Highflyer, attached to the 2nd battalion.

Amongst the severely wounded are Captain Shadwell, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Highflyer; Captain Vansittart, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Magicienne; Acting Lieutenant C. E. Buckle, of her Majesty's ship Magicienne; Mr. A. J. Burniston, Master of the Bantener; Mr. N. B. Smith, Acting Mate of the Chesapeake; Mr. A. Powlett, Midshipman of the Fury; Mr. George Armitage, Midshipman of the Cruiser; Mr. W. Ryan, Gunner of the Plover; Lieut. George Longley, Royal Engineers; Colonel Lemon, Royal Marines; Captain W. G. R. Masters, Royal Marines, her Majesty's ship Chesapeake; Lieut. J. C. Crawford, Royal Marine Artillery; and the Rev. H. Huleatt, Chaplain to the Forces.

The loss on the part of the French amounted to four men killed and ten wounded, including two officers; one of the latter, I regret to state, being Commandant Tricault.

My warmest thanks are due to Staff Surgeon Walter Dickson, of this ship, Dr. John Little, of the Royal Marine Brigade, and the medical officers of the force generally, to whose unwearied exertions I have to attribute the present satisfactory state of our wounded; and I avail myself of this opportunity of bringing under their Lordships' special notice the very high terms in which Colonel Lemon speaks of the services of Dr. W. J. Baird, Senior Assistant Surgeon of the Brigade.

It is a more grateful duty to request you will bring under their Lordships' notice the valuable assistance I received from Captains Shadwell and Vansittart, in command of the respective divisions of gun-boats. Lieut. John Jenkins is highly recommended by Captain Shadwell for the way in which he fought the Bantener.

Captain Vansittart speaks highly of Acting Commander R. J. Wynniatt, of the Nimrod; Lieutenant A. J. Innes, of the Forester; Lieutenant J. D. Bevan, of the Kestrel; and Lieutenant W. H. Jones, of the Lee; whose able conduct in covering the landing, after he had been obliged to put his vessel on the ground to prevent her sinking, had also attracted my notice.

To Commander A. Wodehouse, of the Cormorant; Lieutenant C. J. Balfour, of the Opossum; J. D. Broad, of the Haughty; and H. P. Kneveitt, of the Janus; my thanks are also due for the manner in which their vessels were fought and handled.

My thanks are also due to Major Fisher, Royal Engineers, whose men being distributed as riflemen in the gun-vessels and gun-boats, was himself present on board the Plover.

The Nozagavy, French gun-boat, not being armed in a manner which enabled her to share in the attack. Monsieur Tricault, Commandant of the Duchayla, did me the honour to attach himself to me from the commencement of the action until he landed.

Mr. J. W. M. Ashby, my secretary, besides being on duty with me, took charge of the signal duty when my Flag Lieutenant took command of the Plover.

To Commander J. E. Commerell and W. A. J. Heath, for their conduct during the operations on shore, my warmest acknowledgments are due. Commander Commerell brings under my notice Lieutenants George Parsons and John C. Wilson, of the Chesapeake; and C. E. Buckle, acting of the Magicienne; Messrs. George S. Peard, John Shortt, and Viscount Kilcourse, mates; and Messrs. George Armitage and C. L. Oxley, midshipmen.

To Colonel Lemon my warmest acknowledgments are also due for the way in which he led the brigade. That officer strongly recommends Major Parke, who commanded the first, and Captain Masters, who commanded the second, battalion, and brings under my notice the assistance he received

from Captain P. M. C. Croker, Brigadier Major, Lieutenant L. Rokey, acting as his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenants and Adjutants John F. Hawkey and H. Evans, and Lieutenant John Strahan. The conspicuous gallantry of Sergeant-Major Woon and Quartermaster-Sergeant Halling also attracted his notice.

Major Fisher, Royal Engineers, speaks highly of the gallantry of Lieutenant J. N. Maitland, R.E., in endeavouring to get the scaling-ladders up; a service in which Lieutenant Longley, R.E., was also engaged, and unfortunately wounded.

To Captain J. O. Willes my warmest thanks are due for his exertions in re-embarking the force when it became evident that the attack had failed, on which service he remained till Commander Commerell reported to him that the last man was re-embarked.

He speaks highly of Lieutenant J. C. Wilson and M. John St. John Wagstaffe, Assistant Paymaster, on that occasion (the latter of whom accompanied him throughout the day). Upon Captain Willes also devolved the arduous duty of directing the gallant attempts which were subsequently made to recover the Plover, Lee, and Cormorant, and when that became hopeless, to effect their destruction; and to his unwearied zeal I am indebted for carrying out the repairs of the gun-boats, all of which have been placed on the ground for that purpose.

He speaks highly of all the officers and men employed on this service, and especially of the gallantry of Lieutenant N. P. Kneveitt, of the Janus, in laying out an anchor for the recovery of the Cormorant, under a heavy fire, and of that of Mr. Oscar Samson, Second Master of the Starling, who recovered that vessel under a sharp fire from the enemy, on her floating; of the efforts made by Lieutenant Wilson and Mr. S. R. Broome, Gunner of the Chesapeake, to destroy the vessels which were no longer recoverable; and of the energy displayed by Mr. W. D. Strong, Master of the Cruiser, in raising the Haughty, which had sunk.

He further calls my attention to the exertions of the carpenters of the Assistance, Cruiser, and Magicienne, under the direction of Mr. R. Pickard, of this ship, who, in effecting the repairs of the gun-boats with the artificers of the squadron, had many difficulties to surmount.

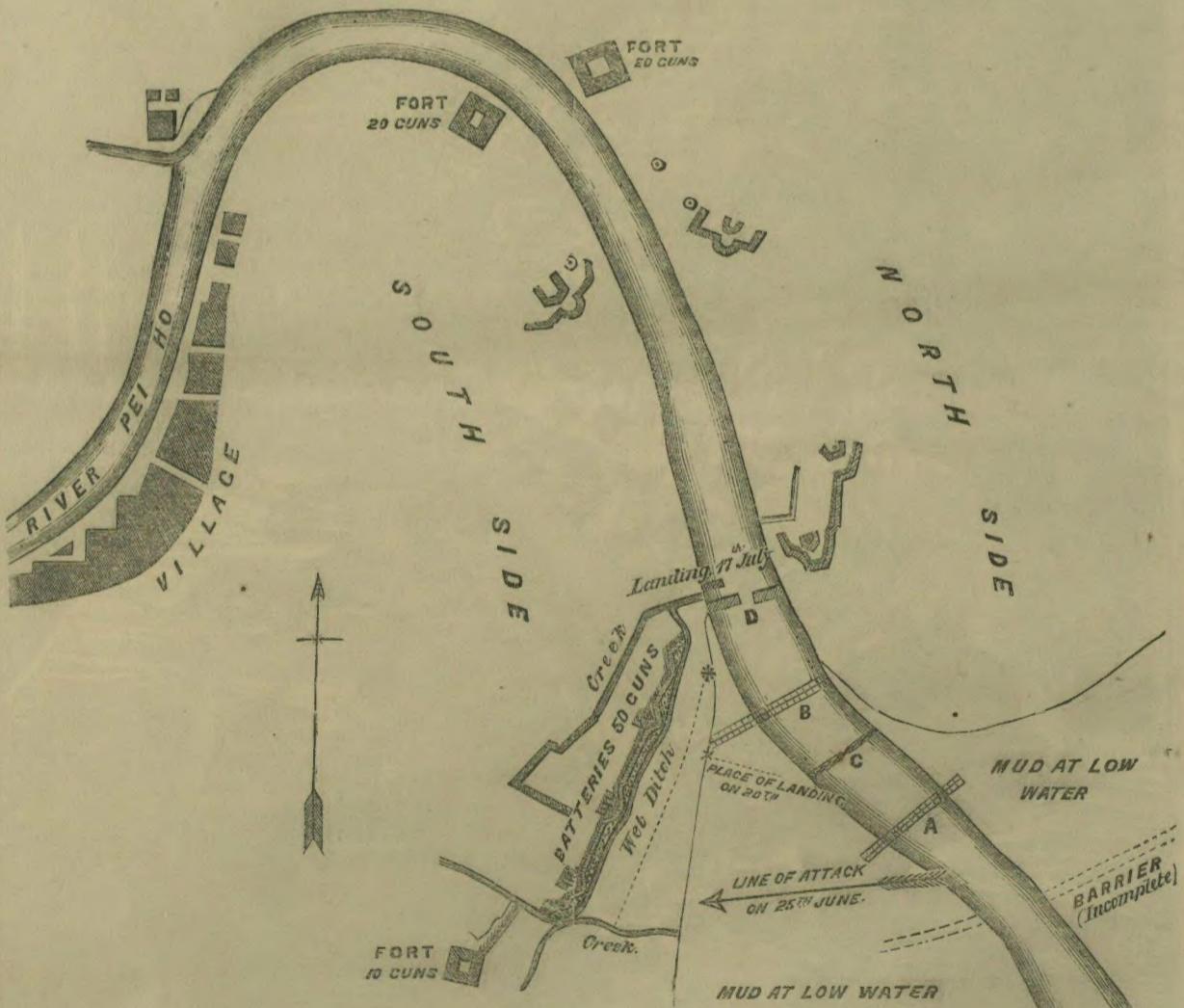
From what has preceded their Lordships will be well able to appreciate the devoted gallantry displayed by the officers and men on this occasion; and, although it has not pleased God to crown our efforts in the execution of our duty with success, I yet feel entire confidence that those efforts will obtain from their Lordships that full measure of approbation they have so well deserved.

(Signed)

J. HOPE,

Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

To the details already given about the disaster in China, the *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following particulars from a private letter:—"The Mongol troops who defended the works of Takou form part of the Imperial Guard, the effective strength of which is about 50,000 men. These troops are superior to all the others of the army, and have in their ranks the best gunners and the best bowmen in the whole empire. In the hands of the Mongols the bow becomes a wondrous instrument, and several English marines were killed under the walls of the fort by the men armed with bows and arrows. The works of Takou were executed in a remarkable manner, the old forts being flanked by raking batteries well constructed, and armed with pivot guns, the fire of which was well directed, and the range changed according to the movement of the vessels. The Mongols served the guns like well-drilled artillerymen. It also appears that they made use of grape, and that they fired some hollow shot, which proves that they possess howitzers. These details are curious, as showing how much the Chinese, who are so remarkable for their talent of imitation, have improved since the visit of the allied forces about a year ago."

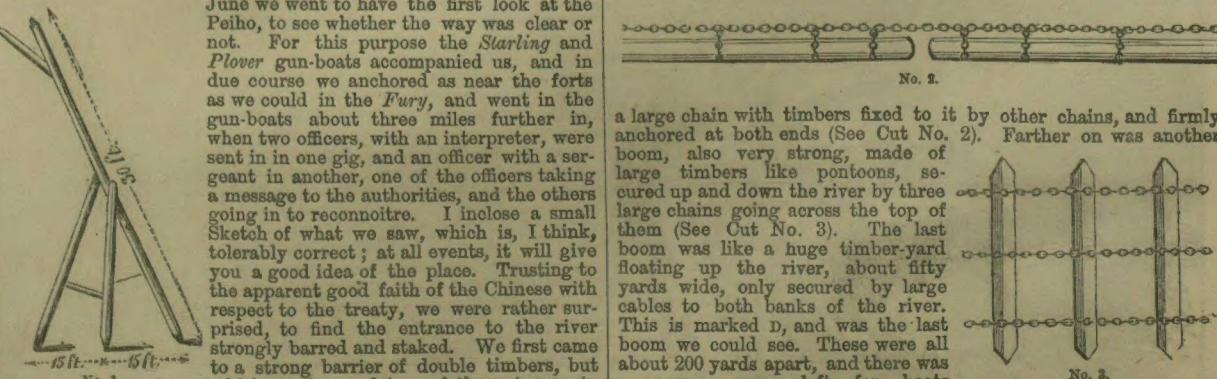


The dots across the river, B C D, are booms; A, a row of iron stakes; C, chains with timber attached longitudinally; B, timber-like pontoons, with three chains; boom of floating timber, about thirty yards wide.

PLAN OF THE CHINESE FORTIFICATIONS AT THE MOUTH OF THE PEIHO RIVER.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the accompanying Plan of the Chinese Fortifications at the mouth of the Peiho River has forwarded the following explanatory details:—"On the 17th of June we went to have the first look at the Peiho, to see whether the way was clear or not. For this purpose the Starling and Plover gun-boats accompanied us, and in due course we anchored as near the forts as we could in the Fury, and went in the gun-boats about three miles further in, when two officers, with an interpreter, were sent in one gig, and an officer with a sergeant in another, one of the officers taking a message to the authorities, and the others going in to reconnoitre. I inclose a small Sketch of what we saw, which is, I think, tolerably correct; at all events, it will give you a good idea of the place. Trusting to the apparent good faith of the Chinese with respect to the treaty, we were rather surprised, to find the entrance to the river strongly barred and staked. We first came to a strong barrier of double timbers, but which was incomplete, and the entrance to

fashioned of iron, four inches thick, with sharply-pointed ends (marked A in sketch), intended to run through a vessel's bottom (see accompanying Engraving, No. 1). Next was a strong boom of



large chain with timbers fixed to it by other chains, and firmly anchored at both ends (See Cut No. 2). Farther on was another boom, also very strong, made of large timbers like pontoons, secured up and down the river by three large chains going across the top of them (See Cut No. 3). The last boom was like a huge timber-yard floating up the river, about fifty yards wide, only secured by large cables to both banks of the river. This is marked D, and was the last boom we could see. These were all about 200 yards apart, and there was a narrow passage left for boats through all of them, close to the mud, but not large enough for a gun-boat to get through."

* Chesapeake.—Lieutenant J. C. Wilson, Mr. S. R. Broome, gunner, and six seamen. Magistraline.—Mr. F. W. Egerton, acting mate, and six seamen. Cruiser.—Mr. W. Hartland, boatswain, and six seamen.

† At this time Lieutenant Rason, of the Plover, was killed, and I placed Lieutenant George A. Douglas, my Flag Lieutenant, in temporary command of her.

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